THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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MARRIED.

In this city, on the evening of the 11th instant, by Rev. John N. Andrews, Mr. JAS. H. SMITH, of Goldsboro', N. C., to Miss EMMA C KEEN, of this place.

DIED,

In this city, on Wednesday night, 11th instant, ANDREW C. CRAFT, aged 15 years and 6 months, son of the late Thomas C. Craft.

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the evening of the 1st inst., Mrs. ANNA C. EVANS, aged 33 years and 4 months.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.

april 19 10-1y

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Kinston,.....April 9th
Beaufort, Good Friday..... " 10th
New Berne, Easter Day..... " 12th
Pugh's Chapel, Pitt county..... " 15th
Trinity Church, Beaufort county..... " 17th
Zion Church, " " ..... " 18th
Washington,..... " 19th
Plymouth,..... " 22d
Elizabeth City,..... " 24th
Hertford, Perquimans county..... " 26th
Gatesville,..... " 28th
Edenton,..... " 30th
Windsor,..... May 2d
Woodville..... " 4th

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Equity, to Spring Term, 1868.

Patrick Murphy, vs. John L. McMillan and James W. Russ. } Original Bill.

IT APPEARING UPON AFFIDAVIT, that John L. McMillan, one of the defendants in the above entitled suit, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, he is hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1868, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said suit, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to him.

Witness, FREDERICK D. POISSON, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the county of New Hanover, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1867.

FREDERICK D. POISSON,
Clerk and Master.

march 13 5-6w

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

"The Constitutional Convention,"
(So-called.)

NIGHT SESSION.

MONDAY, March 9, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 7½ o'clock.

The report of the committee on Suffrage and Eligibility to office was taken up and considered.

Mr. Pool called the previous question upon the 1st and 2d sections of the report comprising the article on Suffrage.

The call was sustained, and the article passed its 2d reading by a vote of yeas 62, nays 19.

Mr. Pool moved the adoption of the 1st section of the Article on Eligibility to office. The section was read and adopted.

Section 2d: Hood (negro) moved to strike out, in the 3d line, all after the words "Almighty God."

Candler offered the 1st, 2d and 4th exceptions of his minority report as a substitute for this section. He thought that they would not carry out the reconstruction acts, without they disfranchised the leading rebels—such men as Vance, and others.

Mr. Pool opposed this substitute and hoped it would be voted down. The Virginia Convention had adopted a policy like the one proposed by Mr. Candler, and they were daily receiving telegrams from Washington telling them they must reconsider. The Constitution of Alabama was voted down on account of its proscription in this matter.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, said that he would not vote for any measure that proscribed any man.

Mr. Watts also spoke in opposition to it.

Mr. Parker opposed the substitute. He said that such a policy would drive men from the Republican party; and, besides, it looked a little hard that we should be *harder on our own color than the colored men are.*

Hood, (negro,) withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Pool called the previous question.—The call was sustained, and the question recurring on Mr. Candler's substitute, the yeas and nays were called for and resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS.—Messrs. Abbott, Candler, French, of Rockingham, French, of Chowan, Gahagan, Galloway, (negro,) Graham, of Montgomery, Hayes, of Robeson, Kinney, Logan, Mann, May, Marshall, Morton, Newsom, Ragland, Renfrow, Rhodes, Rose and Welker.

NAYS.—Messrs. Andrews, Ashley, Aydlott, Baker, Benbow, Blume, Bradley, Bryan, Carey, (negro,) Cherry, (negro,) Colgrove, Congleton, Cox, Daniel, Dowd, Durham, Ellis, Eppes, (negro,) Etheridge, Forkner, George, Glover, Grant, of Northampton, Hare, Harris, of Wake, (negro,) Hay, Heaton, Highsmith, (negro,) Hobbs, Hodnett, Hoffler, Hollowell, Holt, Hyman, (negro,) Ing, Jones, of Caldwell, King, of Lincoln, King, of Lenoir, Lee, (negro,) Legg, Lennon, Long, McCubbins, Merritt, McDonald, of Chatham, Nicholson, Parker, Parks, Pierson, (negro,) Pool, Read, Rich, Robbins, (negro,) Rodman, Sanderlin, Smith, Stilly, Stilwell, Sweet, Taylor, Teague, Turner and Watts.

The section, as reported, was then adopted, and the article, as a whole, was put on its passage and adopted, by a ballot of yeas 51, nays 34.

On motion of Mr. Pool, the third reading of the report was made the special order for 7½ o'clock to-morrow night.

On motion of Mr. Rodman the report of the Committee on the Judiciary was taken up and considered; and after some immaterial amendments, it passed its second reading—yeas 64, nays 12.

Mr. Rodman moved to take up the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, pertaining to Justices of the Peace. The report was read, and finally adopted by a vote of yeas 57, nays 6.

On motion, the third reading of this article was made the special order for to-morrow morning, 10½ o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Aydlott, the House adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

TUESDAY, March 10, 1868.

Convention called to order at the usual hour.

L. D. Hall, of Sampson, came forward, was sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. Hayes, of Robeson, from the committee of Internal Improvements, reported an ordinance to change the manner of the payment of the capital stock of the Western railroad.

By the same, from the same committee, another ordinance to change the charter of the Chatham Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Rich, the various reports from the committee on Internal Improvements were made the special order for to-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. Daniel, from the committee appointed to examine and report upon the Durham-Ashley affair, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the matter. Report accepted and matter lies over.

Mr. Laflin, from the committee on Miscellaneous Affairs, submitted a report favorable to an ordinance establishing a Mechanics' and Laborers' Lien Law. Lies over.

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

The report of the committee on the Judiciary, was next taken up and considered.

Section 1st was read, when Mr. Bool moved to strike out all down to the word "and," in the 6th line. He opposed the abolishment of the distinctions between actions at law and suits in equity.

Mr. Tourgee hoped the amendment would be voted down. He thought that all such distinctions should be abolished. He said that all the ground had been gone over once and the sense of the Convention had been taken in the matter, and it had decided to abolish all such distinctions and it was a useless consumption of time to enter into an elaborate argument upon a matter already decided.

The question recurred upon Mr. Pool's amendment, which was put to a vote and lost, and the section, as reported, was adopted.

Sections 2 to 7, inclusive, were, with some slight amendments, adopted.

In section 8, Mr. Rodman moved to strike out "two associate Justices" and insert "4," and to add to the section a provision that the General Assembly may decrease the number whenever necessary.

Mr. Durham protested against this amendment as a mere party measure to provide places for pets, to be supported by a people already impoverished and ground down by heavy taxes. He said that you (the Radicals) have created enough useless and unnecessary offices, in all conscience. Why should two more Judges be added? The three that we now have always performed all their work in a manner that has placed the Supreme Court of this State as high as that of any State in the Union. The present Court was occupied about a third of their time, and yet a cry comes up here now that they are overworked. Why not put three on now, and authorize the Legislature to increase the number whenever it shall become necessary? I am opposed even to empowering the Legislature to increase the number, but if you are so particular about the matter why not follow that plan, and not increase the number when it is notoriously well known to every one (and I believe even the present Judges themselves agree in the matter) that two additional Judges are totally useless?

I brand this as a party measure, merely gotten up to give certain party pets a pull at the public teat. Yes sir, you are cheating those offices to support men who have no other means probably of support than that which your party will wring from our impoverished people to maintain them.—This is an outrage upon the people, and a policy so mean, springing from a vicious purpose, deserves the scorn of every honest man.

Mr. Cowles protested against the increase of the number, as the party would be charged with having done so merely to provide warm berths for certain men.

Mr. Rodman spoke for some time in advocacy of his amendment, when the question recurred upon Mr. Rodman's amendment.

The yeas and nays being demanded on its passage were called and resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Ashley, Bryan, Chilson, Colgrave, Daniel, Dickey, Epps (negro), Fisher, French, of Bladen, French, of Chowan, Fullings, Galloway (negro), Graham, of Montgomery, Grant of Wayne, Grant, of Northampton, Hall, Hayes' of Robeson, Highsmith (negro), Hood (negro)' Hyman (negro), Ing, Jones, of Caldwell, Kinney' Legg, Logan, Mann, Mayo (negro), Marshall, Merritt, McDonald, of Moore, Moore, Morton, Murphy, Patrick, Parker, Pierson (negro), Ragland, Ray, Renfrow, Rich, Rodman, Sweet, Taylor, Tourgee, Watts and Welker.

NAYS—Messrs. Aydlott, Baker, Benbow, Bradley, Candler, Congleton, Cox, Dowd, Duckworth, Durham, Etheridge, Forkner, French, of Rockingham, Gahagan, Garland, Garrett, George, Glover, Gunter, Hay, Hobbs, Hodnett, Hoffler, Hollowell, Holt, King, of Lincoln, King, of Lenoir, Lennon, Long, May, McCubbins, Mullican, Nance, Parks, Petree, Peterson, Read, Rose, Sanderlin, Smith, Stilly, Stilwell, Teague, Trogden, Tucker, Turner and Williams, of Wake.

The section, as amended, was then adopted.

Sections 9 to 16 were adopted.

In section 17, Mr. Durham offered the following proviso and asked the yeas and nays, *which were refused him:*

Provided, That white orphan children shall not be bound as apprentices to COLORED MASTERS; and no colored person shall be appointed guardian for a WHITE WARD.

The amendment was VOTED DOWN, and the section as it stood, was adopted.

The remaining sections were then adopted, and the article passed its 3rd reading by a ballot of yeas 81, nays 19 (the Conservatives all voting against it.)

On motion of Mr. Welker, the report of the Committee on Punishments, Penal Institutions and Public Charities, was taken up, and the article passed its 3d reading by a party vote of yeas 80, nays 11.

Mr. French, of Bladen, called up his ordinance in regard to the intimidation of voters.

The ordinance was read.

Mr. Rodman moved to strike out the words "by threats and otherwise."

After a great deal of debate, on motion of Mr. Tourgee, it was referred to a select committee of three, to be reported upon by Thursday next.

After some further unimportant matters, the Convention adjourned until 7½ o'clock, P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

TUESDAY, March 10, 1868.

The Convention called to order at 7½ o'clock.

The report of the committee on Suffrage and Eligibility to Office, being the special order for this hour, was taken up and considered.

Section 1 was read, when

Mr. French, of Bladen, moved to amend by adding, after the word "election," in 6th line, the words "except as hereinafter provided;" and, if that was adopted, he would propose an additional section, which he read.

Hood (negro) opposed, and Galloway (negro) favored it, saying that it was almost the universal sentiment of the colored people of New Hanover county, that the men already disfranchised should remain so until they repented.

Mr. Pool, the Chairman of the committee, in a long and elaborate argument, opposed the amendment.

Tourgee supported it.

Mr. Heaton opposed it. He said that, on mature deliberation, he had come to the conclusion that there should be a fair registration, and he read a substitute which he should offer when Mr. French offered his proposed section.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, spoke in opposition to both Mr. Frenche's amendment and intended section.

Mr. Abbott did not like the proposed substitute of Mr. Heaton, as it amounted simply to general amnesty. Now he did not like to be considered illiberal, but he thought the interest of the State demanded that the men already barred should remain so until they manifested repentance, (repetition of Galloway, negro).

Mayo (negro) concurred with Abbott.

Mr. Parker was utterly opposed to any proscriptive policy. He would vote for Mr. Heaton's proposition when it came up.

Mr. Colgrove would do the same.

The question recurred upon Mr. French's amendment to the 1st section, and, a vote being taken, resulted yeas 53, nays 50.

The section as amended was then adopted.

Mr. French then offered the following as an additional section, to come in betweeen the 1st and 2d sections, viz:

(Provides for registration by Legislature. Person offering to register must swear, among other things, *that he is not disfranchised by Reconstruction Acts).*

Mr. Heaton then offered the following substitute for the proposed section, viz:

"It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide, from time to time, for the registration of all electors, but no person shall be allowed to register without first being required to take an oath or affirmation to support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith.

OATH.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith. So help me God."

Mr. Abbott offered the same oath which he did some time ago, as an amendment.

Mr. Durham said that all gentlemen who supported test oaths, made use of the argument, that such a measure was necessary to protect "loyal men." *The loyal men!* And who are the loyal men in *your* estimation? Those men who are true to the Constitution, which you *pretend* to regard to support those unconstitutional acts of Congress, known as the reconstruction acts—acts that are notoriously illegal and so acknowledged by the leader of your party. Of course, nobody is "loyal" who will not accord a support to those acts! If loyalty consists in supporting those acts and worshipping at the shrines of such men as Thad. Stevens, Henry Wilson and others, then I am proud to be called disloyal. According to the oath proposed by Mr. Abbott, a man shall be required to swear that he entertains no sympathy with the enemies of the United States. Why, as to that part of it, I, as well as other Conservative gentlemen, can take it, but who are those enemies? They are the men who openly violate the Constitution, by supporting and advocating the Reconstruction acts and other revolutionary and unconstitutional acts. You very radical gentlemen had better mind how you swallow that oath, for in doing so, you will do nothing more nor less than perjure yourselves.

Mr. Rodman here interrupted Mr. D., saying that the rebellion alluded to in the oath was not the old rebellion commenced in 1861, but the rebellion now attempted to be inaugurated by the Conservatives.

Mr. Durham replied: No doubt, sir, you would like to have that construction put on it, for while thousands of men, who are now banned, were crying out and battling *for the Union*, YOU, *sir, were a rampant Secessionist, clamorous for war to the knife and from the knife to the hilt!!!*

I brand all these efforts to secure test oaths as infamous, outrageous and tyrannical. You are afraid to let the people judge freely, and by your acts, lest, seeing the corruption and vileness that pervades the whole party, they should rise up and put their feet upon its neck. It is sheer cowardice that makes you anxious to manufacture test-oaths. You are afraid to have your iniquitous proceedings here fairly judged by the people.

The question recurred upon Mr. Abbott's substitute, and it was rejected by a vote of yeas 76, nays 26.

Mr. Heaton's substitute was then adopted by a vote of yeas 74, nays 27.

Mr. French moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Sweet moved to lay the motion on the table.

[Here the House became involved in a scene of great confusion. Various points of order were raised, motions to adjourn and deafening calls for the question were heard on all sides, and, at last, a motion to adjourn was entertained, put to a vote and carried, amid great confusion.]

MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at the usual hour.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lennon, of the Convention.

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

The report of the Committee on Internal Improvements was taken up.

Mr. Rich called up that part of the report that presents an ordinance to amend the charter of the Chatham Railroad Company, and which authorizes an issue of $1,200,000 of coupon bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, payable at the end of thirty years from the date thereof,—the State to be secured by a deposit of coupon bonds of the Company to the same amount, and bearing the same interest, and payable at the same time and place as those of the State, directed to be issued and paid over to the said road.

Mr. Rich said he did not deem it necessary to say anything on the subject. He only requested that a statement, drawn up by Prof. Kerr, might be read.

The Secretary read the statement, when Mr. Tourgee arose and proceeded to show the advantages that would accrue to the State if this ordinance was adopted.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, said that he was an internal improvement man, but he thought a man, who was at all prudent, when he intended to embark in an enlarged enterprise, would first find out that he had the means to carry it out, and held that what was prudent in an individual was prudent in a State. He was opposed to pledging the credit of the State, by so large an issue, until our affairs should assume a brighter aspect.

Mr. Heaton moved to insert in the 20th line, between the letter "a" and the word "mortgage," the word "first."

The Chairman, Mr. Rich, accepted the amendment. (This makes the ordinance read "a first mortgage," in every instance.)

The yeas and nays being called, the ordinance was adopted by a vote of yeas 80, nays 4.

Mr. Heaton, by consent, submitted a report from the Committee of Sixteen, concerning an ordinance relating to the Wilamston and Tarboro, Railroad Company. Lies over.

Mr. Mann called up the ordinance to change the manner of paying the State subscription to the capital stock of the Western Railroad Company. (This ordinance provides for the return to the public Treasurer of one million dollars worth of Bonds of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, which have been paid to the said Western Railroad Company, by an act of the Legislature, and authorizes an issue of one million dollars of the State coupon Bonds, in lieu thereof.)

Mr. Tourgee moved to suspend the rules and put the ordinance on its final passage. Carried.

Mr. Sweet moved to amend section 2 as follows:

"That no part of the one million of bonds issued to the Western Railroad Company shall be delivered to said company until the President and Directors thereof shall execute and deliver to the Governor of the State a first mortgage on the entire road and its property, conditioned to save the State harmless against the losses of both principal and interest of said loan."

Mr. Sweet's amendment was accepted by the introducer of the ordinance.

Mr. Abbott offered an amendment, reducing the issue of the State bonds from one million to half a million. This amendment was also accepted.

Under the suspension of the rules, the ordinance, as amended, was put upon its final passage and adopted by a vote of yeas, 68, nays 18.

The report of the Committee of Sixteen, in relation to an ordinance introduced by Mr. Watts, to aid the Williamston and Tarboro' R. R. Co., was, on motion of Mr. Watts, taken up and considered. [The ordinance is that whenever the President of the Railroad shall testify to the Governor of the State that the said Road is graded, he shall direct the Public Treasurer to loan, in behalf of the State, to said Company, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in coupon bonds, and the Company shall set aside the receipts of the Road, over and above its annual expenses, as a sinking fund to pay the said debt and interest; and it further provides that the President and Directors of the Road shall execute and deliver to the Governor of the State a first mortgage on the entire Road and its property, conditioned to save the State harmless against the loss of both principal and interest of said loan. The bonds to be issued shall bear an interest of six per centum, and the principal is payable at the end of 30 years from the date thereof, and the coupons for the interest are payable semi-annually in such form as the Public Treasurer may direct.]

Mr. Watts advocated the passage of the ordinance for some time.

Mr. Jones objected to it.

Under the suspension of the rules, the ordinance was adopted by a vote of yeas 55 nays 14.

Mr. Rodman, from the Select Committee appointed to consider Mr. Cowles' case, submitted, in sum and substance, that the signature of the President might, if necessary, be set aside entirely, and, therefore, they did not think it at all necessary to further consider the matter, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

The Article on Suffrage was taken up.

The question recurred upon Mr. French's motion to reconsider the vote, by which Mr. Heaton's substitute for the 2d section was adopted.

Mr. Pool moved to lay the motion on the table.

The yeas and nays were called upon this motion, and the vote stood, yeas 73, nays 12.

Section 3d of the Report, as engrossed, was then read and adopted.

These three sections, comprising the article on Suffrage, were then put on their final passage; the yeas and nays were called and the article passed by a vote of yeas 80, nays 8.

Section 1st of the article on Eligibility to Office was read and adopted.

Section 2: Mr. Pool moved to amend, in 5th line, by inserting, after the word "crime," the words "since becoming citizens of the United States." Adopted.

Mr. Marshall moved to amend, by adding to the section the words "or disqualified by the fourteenth article," known as the Howard amendment.

Mr. French, of Chowan, moved to add as a substitute for Mr. Marshall's amendment, his minority report, as a 3d class of exceptions, at the close of the sentence.

A discussion arose upon this amendment too long to be reported, as it amounted merely to a reiteration of views expressed over and over again.

Mr. Pool called the previous question.—The call was sustained and the question recurred upon the substitute of Mr. French, of Chowan.

The yeas and nays were called and resulted—yeas 36, nays 58.

YEAS—Messrs Abbott, Ashley, Benbow, Bryan, Carter, Candler, Chilson, Dickey, Duckworth, Fisher, French, of Bladen, French, of Rockingham, French, of Chowan, Fullings, Gahagan, Garland, Graham, of Montgomery, Hayes, of Robeson, Hayes, of Halifax (negro), Ing, Jones, of Washington, Kinney, Logan, May, Marshal, Murphy, Parks, Petree, Ragland, Ray, Rhodes, Rose, Smith, Tucker and Turner.

NAYS—Messrs Aydlott, Baker, Barnes, Blume, Bradley, Carey (negro), Cherry (negro), Colgrove, Congleton, Cox, Cowles, Daniel, Durham, Ellis, Etheridge, Forkner, George, Grant, of Northampton, Gully, Gunter, Harris, of Wake (negro), Harris, of Franklin, Hay, Heaton, Highsmith (negro), Hoffler, Holt, Hyman (negro), Jones, of Caldwell, King, of Lenoir, Lallin, Legg, Lennon, Long, McCubbins, Merritt, McDonald, of Moore, Moore, Morton, Mullican, Nance, Nicholson, Patrick, Parker, Pierson (negro), Pool, Read, Rich, Rodman, Rodman, Sanderlin, Stilley, Teague, Trogden, Welker and H ll.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Marshall's amendment and it was lost.

The section, as amended, was then finally adopted.

The question recurred upon the final passage of the article.

According to the rules the yeas and nays were called and resulted in its adoption, (Conservatives all voting against it.

By consent, Harris, of Wake (negro), offered a resolution that no member shall draw any more money until after the adjournment of the Convention.

Harris (negro) said the reason he offered this resolution was because he thought that if some measure of this kind was not adopted there would not be a quorum on Monday.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

On motion, the House then adjourned.

NIGHT SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868.

Convention called to order at 7½ o'clock.

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

The ordinance for Relief, introduced by Mr. Rodman, was taken up and read.

Mr. Rodman arose and urged its passage, and, in order that the delegates might understand it more fully, he proceeded to explain the ordinance section by section.

Mr. Sweet was heartily in favor of the ordinance; he thought it would be a great relief to the distressed people, and, in his opinion it contained not the slightest taint of repudiation.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, opposed the measure; he thought it to be nothing less than rank repudiation, and one of the most obnoxious measures that had yet been put in print. It was both unjust and unconstitutional.

By consent, Mr. Abbott introduced a resolution, authorizing the President to appoint *Mr. Sweet* to proceed to Charleston, to confer with Gen. Canby, in regard to the approaching election, the manner of conducting it, &c.

The rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

The Relief question was resumed, when Mr. French, of Bladen, occupied the floor and opposed the ordinance.

Mr. Pool offered an ordinance, entitled an "ordinance to prevent the sacrifice of property of debtors," introduced by himself, some time ago, as a substitute.

Mr. Pool characterized Mr. Rodman's ordinance as being in some measure repudiation and totally unconstitutional, and besides, the idea of submitting the ordinance to be voted upon separately from the Constitution was simply ridiculous, as it allowed men to vote on their own private interests.

While Mr. Pool was speaking, Mr. Hobbs arose and said that nobody but *would-be-judges and candidates had spoken.* If they wanted to speak, let them go out into the neighborhood—not carry on their *tomfoolery* here.

Mr. Pool endeavored to go on, when Mr. Hobbs insisted on his taking his seat.

The Chair called Mr. Hobbs to order.

Mr. Hobbs would not come to order.

The Sergeant-at-arms was called on, when, after a little more wrangling, Mr. Hobbs took his seat.

Finally the question recurred upon Mr. Pool's ordinance, as a substitute for the one offered by Mr. Rodman.

The yeas and nays being called, the vote stood, yeas 36, nays 44.

The question then recurred upon the adoption of the ordinance of Mr. Rodman.

The yeas and nays were called and resulted in the following ballot: Yeas 31, nays 45.

On motion of Mr. Aydlott, the house adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, March 12, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at the usual hour.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Branson, of the city.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, moved to suspend the rules and take up the question of final adjournment. Carried.

Mr. Jones moved to rescind the order of adjournment. Carried.

The resolution of Mr. Morton, providing for the adjournment of the Convention, subject to the call of the President, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., was considered.

Mr. Rich moved to amend by saying that, in the case of the death of the President, the Convention shall be subject to call of the Secretary.

Mr. Abbott offered the following substitute for Mr. Morton's resolution, which was adopted:

"That when the Convention adjourns, it be at the call of the President, or, in case of his death, by the Secretary, or, in case of his death, at a call signed by a majority of the delegates. The authority to reassemble the Convention shall cease after January 1st, 1869."

Mr. Ashley offered the following resolution: "That this Convention will adjourn on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, M." Carried.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, submitted a report from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, allowing a wood account of $315. This report created a row.

Mr. Tourgee said that the one dollar on the cord, which had been deducted, was a breach of the contract. He wanted the report to lay over.

Mr. King said that the deduction had been made at the suggestion of the President. He (King) did not think he was treated right in the matter, and wished to resign as chairman of the committee and withdraw the report.

Various objections were made to his withdrawal, and, after some further wrangling, the report was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Durham, from the Black-mail Committee, submitted a report that their investigations had led to no discoveries of fraud, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the matter. The report was accepted.

Hood (negro) called up the report of the Committee on Political Disabilities, and moved its adoption.

Mr. Durham objected to the adoption of the report before it had been read.

Hood (negro) replied that it had been read *by caption.*

Mr. Heaton said that it was evidently proper to read a report when desired by any one of the delegates.

The report was read at length. [It contained the names of a few citizens in each county in the State, whom the committee submit to the Convention as proper persons for it to recommend to Congress as "loil."]

Mr. Tourgee moved that the report be received and adopted, and that the Committee be instructed to consider such other names as may be furnished them, and submit, as soon as possible, a supplementary report.

Mr. Baker offered the following substitute:

"That the Congress of the United States be respectfully requested to remove the political disabilities from all persons in North Carolina, prevented by the reconstruction acts, or the proposed 14th article, from voting or holding office-"

Mr. Durham wanted the question put first on the acceptance of the report and then on its adoption. He characterized the report as the grandest fraud yet attempted to be put on the people.

Mr. Tourgee wanted to know if Mr. Durham meant to reflect upon the committee.

Mr. Durham replied that his language *was plain, and the gentleman could draw his own inference.*

Mr. Tourgee: I call on the Secretary to record those words, as an insult to the Convention.

Mr. Durham: *I do not care for the Secretary or the* HOUSE EITHER.

Tourgee, (very violently:) I ask the Secretary to put down those words. [Mr. Durham had the only report of the committee that was in the House, in his hands, in order to look at the names on it, when Mr. Tourgee wanted to know what right Mr. Durham had to take the written report from the Clerk's desk, and moved that he be made to return it to him, and only withdrew his object by being almost universally remonstrated with.] After a good many other interruptions Mr. Durham was allowed to proceed with his remarks.

Mr. Durham said, here are some eight names of Cleaveland—two or three of the men are, it is true, good Republicans, but they are very respectable men, and the others are of the same party, but are the most disreputable characters in the county. I hope you will pass this infamous measure. I dare you to do it—and I tell you, in less than five years not one of you here will have either the moral or physical courage to own the record that you have made here. You are afraid of the honest people of the State, and well you may be, for God knows! when they shall become well acquainted with your vileness, even men of your unblushing impudence will be unable to stand the storm of scorn that will be showered down upon you. The men—I mean the *honest* men—of the West will repudiate and scorn this infamous action.—The acceptance of such a report should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest man. It is in perfect keeping with the character of your party to recommend low and vile men to the exclusion of some of the best and purest men in North Carolina. You have left out the names of seventy-five of the best men in Cleaveland county, and raked up the names of the most abandoned men in the whole county; go on, and while I defy you all, still in the name of my people, I protest against this infamous discrimination, and the people will sustain my protest and join me in branding this measure as a low, vile, outrageous and infamous party scheme, gotten up to tie down the people, the honest people who you know will not suppot you in your fraudulent legislation. I brand your course as arising from a mean and craven fear of allowing the people to judge freely of your actions. I hold that Congress has no right to remove political disabilities. The pardoning power belongs to the President. The Howard amendment is not a part of the Constitution of the United States, and Congress has no right to remove disabilities until the amendment becomes a part of the Constitution. You have adopted a measure by a large majority, that (as you say) every man in the State shall vote and hold office, and to-day you refuse to recommend such men as Governors Graham and Vance for a removal of disabilities, because you well know that if such men are allowed to vote and hold office the small fry Republicans cannot creep into office. I don't object to the removal of disabilities of any one, but I protest against this infamous discrimination.—But as long as you bar the best men in the country, in order to further the ends of the Republican party and fill the offices, I shall continue to brand the measure as infamous and cowardly. It is a cowardly thing to recommend such a report. It exhibits a contemptible and craven fear. I protest against it in the name of my county and I protest against it in the name of the people of the State.

Messrs. Heaton, Hood (negro), and Tourgee defended the report.

Mr. Hodnett said that he had always been a Union man. He had never drawn a disloyal breath. He desired to see the Union restored; he desired peace and prosperity. But it was wrong to disfranchise any man, if he does not agree with you as to the validity of a law. Such men as Bedford Brown and others were as loyal as anybody in the United States; are they to be disfranchised? Are we here to build up and establish friendly relations, or are we here to stir up strife, contention and confusion in the land? The way to build up is to bury the past.

Mr. Bradley said he had said but little, but the little he had given vent to was enough to show clearly where he stood in the matter, and why he had not recommended names to the committee. There were Conservative men in his county banned and there were Republicans also banned. I will never vote to keep any man under the ban. He had his opinion about certain matters, and he would not go for disfranchising anybody because they did not agree with him and he should oppose all such odious measures that disfranchised any citizens of the State on account of their political opinions.

Mr. Ellis concurred with Mr. Bradley.

Mr. Holt said that no name had been offered from his county, for he supposed that they thought nobody needed it there, except the new converts, along with Sheriff Guthrie, whom *they had recently bought!*

The question recurred upon Mr. Baker's substitute.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, moved to amend the substitute by adding the words: "All that are in favor of universal suffrage to all male persons over 24 years, without distinction of race or color."

Mr. Durham branded this as another dodge to force men into the Republican party.

Mr. King's amendment was put to a vote and adopted.

The yeas and nays were demanded and called upon Mr. Baker's substitute as amended by Mr. King, and resulted yeas 82, nays 3.

Mr. Durham offered the following substitute:

"It is the sense of this Convention, that political disabilities ought to be removed from the citizens of North Carolina, without regard to political opinions or their support of, or opposition to, universal suffrage."

Mr. Tourgee moved to strike out the word "all" where it occurs.

Mr. Durham said that Mr. King's amendment to Mr. Baker's substitute was merely to defeat the substitute in order to make Conservative men support the Republican party, by supporting negro suffrage before they can get pardon, and this motion of Mr. Tourgee's was another effort to dodge the issue. I don't care whether you dodge it or not; the people shall know it. Now, if you want to dodge a direct vote by incorporating Mr. Tourgee's amendment with my substitute, you can do it, but your skulking will be exposed.

Mr. Tourgee's amendment was voted down.

The question recurred upon Mr. Durham's substitute.

Mr. Durham asked for *the yeas and nays, which were refused to him,* and the substitute was voted down.

Mr. Rodman moved an amendment, asking Congress to relieve all men in the State who are disfranchised by the Howard amendment or Reconstruction acts.

The yeas and nays were ordered and resulted in yeas 27, nays 73.

The question recurred upon the adoption of the report of the Committee, and it was accordingly adopted.

By permission Mr. Mann introduced a series of resolutions, thanking those "noble representatives" in Congress, who have so promptly and so constitutionally stepped forward and impeached Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Durham moved to strike out "constitutionally" and insert "unconstitutionally." Lost.

Harris, of Wake (negro), arose, but was ruled out of order by the Chair.

Mr. Tourgee insisted that the decision was wrong.

The Chair called Mr. Tourgee to order.

Mr. Tourgee would not take his seat, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent for.

Still Mr. Tourgee would not be seated.

The Chair then ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to conduct Mr. Tourgee to the bar of the house.

Mr. Tourgee was accordingly conducted to the bar, and stood there arraigned for infringing upon the rules.

Mr. Rich moved that Mr. Tourgee be reprimanded, and the Chair was about to commence the censure, when Mr. Tourgee insisted that he had a right to be heard, either in person or through counsel.

The Chair stated the grounds of offence.

Mr. Tourgee was then allowed to make his defence, which he did at some length.

Mr. Rodman offered a resolution releasing Mr. Tourgee from arrest, and that the Convention proceed to transact business.

Hood (negro) moved to amend by inserting the word "unlawful" before the word "arrest."

Mr. Welker said his colleague had been arrested improperly (he thought), and he (Mr. Welker) would insist upon having the matter fairly tried. He would not let the matter drop under the resolution, for either Mr. Tourgee had been improperly or properly dealt with, and, if improperly, he wished it said so now at once.

Hood's amendment was put to a vote and carried.

The question recurred upon Mr. Rodman's resolution, which was put to a vote and carried.

The question recurred upon Mr. Mann's resolution.

Mr. Durham offered the following amendment, which was rejected:

Resolved, That this is a compliment to that tyranny and despotism which is being inaugurated to subvert the Constitution of the United States, and destroy the liberties of the American people.

The question then recurred upon Mr. Mann's resolution.

Mr. Durham asked for the yeas and nays, and they were again refused him.

The resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. Rodman offered a resolution raising a Select Committee of 8 to consider the Relief Question.

On motion of Mr. Rodman the rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.—Adjourned.

STATE NEWS.

SENTENCE PASSED.—The Supreme Court having confirmed the finding of the Court in the case of John Taylor and Jim Knight, these men were brought to the bar on Monday of the present Term, and received their final sentence.

Much interest was manifested, and upon it becoming known that the prisoners had been ordered to the court, a large crowd quickly filled the room and listened with deep silence to the impressive charge and decision of His Honor, Judge Buxton.—After solemnly impressing upon the unhappy men the great importance of preparing for the awful change they were so soon to undergo, His Honor ordered that they should be remanded to jail, there to remain until Friday, the 3d of April, when by hanging they are to answer the last demand of offended Justice.

When asked if they had anything further to say, why the sentence of the Law should not be passed upon them, Jim Knight simply remarked, "that he had nothing, as he supposed it would do no good, but it was hard to take the life of an innocent man." John Taylor preserved entire silence.

Tarboro' *Southerner.*

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring Term of this Court is now in session, his Honor Judge Buxton, presiding. The week has been consumed thus far in the disposal of the State Docket, upon which there were three capital cases.

On Wednesday Gus Holmes was arraigned and tried for the murder of Matthew King, in June last. Messrs. Phillips and Moore, assigned by the Court to defend the prisoner, displayed much ability in their management of the case. The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of Guilty. The Judge then sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, the 3d of April, from which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. To-day the Court is engaged in the trial of Gus Rogers, (colored), for the rape of a white woman at Rocky Mount, in January. Friday has been set for the trial of James R. Wells, charged with the murder of Joshua Robinson.

Upon the civil docket nothing will be done, as His Honor recognizes the recent act of the Convention, and will permit no judgments to be taken for old debts.

Tarboro' *Southerner.*

SHERIFFALTY OF PITT.—At a Special Court of the Magistrates of Pitt, on Monday last, Mr. Foley, the military appointee for the office of Sheriff, appeared and was duly qualified.

A striking commentary upon the general degeneracy of our people was witnessed here in the fact that at the mere dictation of a military satrap, the magistrates of any county could be induced to accept as a sufficient surety upon

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1868.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS S. ASHE

OF ANSON.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

EDWARD D. HALL

OF NEW HANOVER.

FOR GOVERNOR—THOMAS S. ASHE.

We have hoisted at the head of our columns the name of THOMAS S. ASHE as the candidate for Governor of North Carolina. We thank the State Executive Committee for this nomination. It carries us back to the good old days of the Republic, when such men as DUDLEY, and MOREHEAD and GRAHAM and their worthy successors filled the Executive Chair, with honor to themselves and honor to the State.

We need say nothing of New Hanover county or this Congressional District. The name of ASHE is a tower of strength among our people. It has been eminent among our great men from the days of the Revolution of 1776 down to the present time, maintaining the highest character for itself, conferring lustre upon the history of the State; and there is no man living more worthy of the name, with all of its prestige, than THOMAS S. ASHE, of Anson county. In this District, guided by principle only, and determined to support the nominee who might be chosen to bear the white man's banner, this name alone is worth two thousand votes to the Conservative ticket.

In the central tier of counties, where Mr. ASHE's professional engagements have confined him, he is stronger than any other man in the State—in the counties of Randolph and Stanly alone, which are considered as debateable ground, he can poll five hundred more votes than any other living man—in the whole State of North Carolina, wherever he shall be able to show himself—his eminent abilities and his purity and dignity and force of character will cause themselves to be felt; and an honest and upright people, who love honesty and uprightness, will reward the faithful, capable and honest public servant, and the pure and modest christian gentleman.

In political connections, Mr. ASHE was an old line Whig—firm, faithful and unyielding. He was a Union man up to the withdrawal of the State from the Union. He was a just and true Confederate during the whole of the war, bearing the fortunes of his fellow-citizens without a murmur. Since the surrender he has been faithful to all of his obligations, thoroughly loyal to the United States Government, her Constitution and her laws; but unalterably opposed, without compromise or qualification, to the radical, leveling, inconsistent, unprincipled course of his contemptible competitor. Nothing mean, nothing cowardly, nothing inconsistent, nothing reproachable, nothing which is not dictated by high-toned honor and christian purity can be found in the record of THOMAS S. ASHE.

We commend him earnestly to the Conservatives of the State, and in behalf of the State, for the sake of her proud past, her buoyant hope of a glorious future, we again thank the Executive Committee for his nomination.

Mr. Ashe Accepts.

It is with pleasure we announce that the Hon. THOMAS S. ASHE accepts the Conservative nomination for Governor. The office has but few charms for him, but the nomination seeking him in a manner so complimentary, and conscious of the important issues involved, like a true man as he is, he accepts the responsibilities of the candidacy, and will bear the noble banner of Conservatism in the contest.

In the history of North Carolina the name of ASHE is connected with her proudest and noblest achievements, and it is very fitting now that one of the name should lead her people in the most important struggle through which she has ever passed. From the mountains to the seaboard will the manly virtues and noble character of THOMAS S. ASHE command respect and give weight and dignity to the cause of which he is the standard-bearer. His triumphant election we believe is assured.

Wilmington and the Convention, so-called.

We stepped into "Knowles' Menagerie," now about to close its side-splitting entertainments at Raleigh, on Saturday night, under the escort and protection of our friends DURHAM and GRAHAM, those gallant and able young Conservatives who have endeared themselves to the white men of North Carolina by their services, and our observations led us to the conclusion that General Abbott, in pronouncing this body as a disreputable and disgraceful affair, has shown more judgment in matters of taste than polities, for we assure our readers that prejudiced as we are to the miserable concern, we were not prepared to witness the disgraceful scenes there enacted. Of all the disorderly and confused mobs we ever saw this exceeds any. With an ignorant and shameless mountebank in the Chair, and drunken buffoons on the floor, from eight to eleven o'clock the exhibition was disgraceful in the extreme.

We are satisfied that in twenty minutes at least as many couples were divorced, the disgraceful body paying less respect to the ordinances of God if possible than to the laws of man. Petitions for divorce were granted without being read, and grave ordinances passed and millions of dollars pledged amidst the vulgar ribaldry of drunken charlatans and the solemn jargon of ignorant negroes.

During this confusion an ordinance was reported from some committee by a Mr. Heaton, to amend the charter of the City of Wilmington so that no property qualification should be required of the Mayor or Aldermen, and that the poll holders shall not be free holders, and further, that an election shall be held for municipal officers in fifteen days (we think) after the adoption of the Constitution. So grave an ordinance, so dangerous a change, affecting seriously the interests of every property-owner in this city, became a law in less time than it has taken us to tell of it. Oppressed and heart-sick, we left the Hall wondering when and where these iniquities would end; when and how long would Providence continue to punish us by such terrible manifestations of His displeasure and wrath. May He in His wisdom and mercy save us from the dangers of the present, and cast from the honor and pride of North Carolina, the dark shadow which now blots her escutcheon.

Wm. M. Coleman, Radical Candidate for Attorney General.

A short time since we published a statement in regard to this *virtuous* and *honorable* youth, from information we received from one of our exchanges, and because a slight error was made in the relationships of the colored parties, our statement being the daughter instead of the wife, this wonderful piece of propriety and noble representative of North Carolina Radicalism, with all the affected indignity of wounded innocence, protested against the charge and published our informant as a liar. He knew well enough from whence our information had been received, and indirectly attempted to say what he did not dare to do directly.

Below we publish some inquiries directed to this wounded innocent, by one of the most upright and reliable citizens of Coleman's county, and we dare him to answer them, for if he denies his guilt we will publish the official record.

Besides this attempt at crime, we learn that this would-be law officer of North Carolina was arrested by the Mayor of Concord, a short time before he left that place for Raleigh, on a charge of habitual drunkenness and vulgarity on the streets, and fined therefor. Is this true, Mr. Coleman? How low, indeed, does Southern Radicalism descend to find fitting tools among the white natives to do its dirty work.

Our correspondent propounds the following questions to Coleman, to which we direct his special attention:

CONCORD, N. C., March 7th, 1868.

To Wm. M. Coleman, formerly of Concord:

SIR: Will you answer the following interrogations, if you please?

1st. Do you deny the fact that you left Concord charged with having taken unwarrantable liberties with Fanny Sherod (a woman of color and wife of Isaac Sherod)?

2d. Do you deny the fact that you were arrested on this charge previous to your departure from Concord, and that the matter is now pending in Court in Cabarrus County?

3d. Do you deny the fact that there was great indignation expressed and manifested towards you by both black and white, for this outrage?

4th. Do you deny the fact that the said Fanny and Isaac made application to Capt. Carren of the Freedman's Bureau for redress, and that Capt. Carren sent you an order by the Sheriff of Cabarrus County, interdicting you from going upon the premises of said Fanny by day or by night?

Your flippant denial of certain charges made in the Wilmington Journal, has been noticed; now come out and deny the charges expressed and implied in the foregoing interrogatories, and the public shall have the full benefit of the record in the premises.

Yours, &c., CONCORD.

Forney, Ycleped, Dead Duck.

Imagine a something shaped in human flesh and bones, sitting in a chair at a desk writing. He is nervous. Little imps evoked from the depths are busy in fingering its chords, and running riot through the recesses of a lying heart. They are pumping venom to his brain, and the reflex action of party politics and the mad working of his intellect, add impetus to a hand that, during the war, and has since, penned nothing but sensational *stories* of the blackest and vilest kind.

He is the knave of trumps to the Radical party, and by his knavery thinks that, even at this late day, he will further blind the masses of the people. But he is known; he is *spotted*. Nothing good can come from Forney. He is an oyster in the same dish with B. ✠ Butler, Thad Stevens, Wade & Co. To carry out their designs, false and devilish, they reason thus: We could not find anything to sustain the impeachment of Johnson before the Stanton affair. In *this* we can see no ground for the step we have taken. It is now taken. We must advance or retreat. To retreat is almost certain ruin. Now, to induce the people to believe us we must stir up their passions, their old prejudices. To effect this we must be true to our past conduct, that is, tell all the lies we can, create all the excitement we can and drown the national will. Forney's press will prepare the way; it will ransack the bitterness of the past, and unfold it in new colors.

Judge Warren.

The Newbern *Republican* is credibly informed that Judge WARREN declines to accept the nomination tendered him by the Radicals for Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, in place of Settle. This decision upon the part of Judge WARREN commends itself to every patriotic citizen of North Carolina, and is in enviable contrast with the conduct of other distinguished gentlemen. It possibly may not be so popular at present, but is the honest and independent action of a true heart, and will shine out more brilliantly by the less independent and doubtful propriety of the course of others. Defeat by such a course will not bring a stain which success in another may.

The Holden Record.

We have received the first number of this Republican campaign sheet; coming as it does from orthodox Republicans, and its editor an ex-Federal soldier, and filled with truthful extracts from the columns of the *Standard*, aptly illustrated, it must have a powerful influence in the campaign. We learn a very large edition has been issued, and still the cry is "more." Holden's Record! What an inviting field for the satirist and artist.

Appointments.

Col. EDWARD D. HALL, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Mosely Hall, Lenoir county, Saturday, March 21.

Trenton, Jones county, Monday, March 23.

Beaufort, Carteret county, Tuesday, March 24.

Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Friday, March 27.

Further appointments will be duly announced.

Another Chance to Register.

In an editorial article some time since, we attempted to explain the section of the Reconstruction Acts making it the duty of the Commanders of the Southern Military Districts to open the lists and permit all who desire and are qualified, to place their names thereon previous to the election. In the official order providing for the election in South Carolina, already published, General CANBY provides for this requirement of the law.

In a few days he will issue his order for the election in this State, and we suppose will confirm the dates agreed upon by our Convention, so-called, which names the 21st, 22d and 23d days of April as the days of the election. The Reconstruction Acts require the lists to be opened for five days—beginning fourteen days previous to the election. Consequently, upon Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th of April, an opportunity will be given to those who are entitled to franchise according to the Reconsfruction Acts to secure their privilege by placing their names on the list of registered voters. We do not believe that any of our citizens who are entitled to do so, will fail to exercise their right. The time has now come when good men must not and cannot afford to sacrifice the right to vote, with a decent regard for the common welfare and ordinary prudence for self-interest from a natural and commendable repugnance to mingle in the motley and disreputable concourse and scenes around the polls. The vote of every decent man is now of the utmost importance, and a failure to use the privilege now may result in inability to do so in the future. See to it, that none entitled to register fail to do so. A white man who voluntarily disfranchises himself in this crisis, is an enemy to his race and deserves to be so branded.

Conservative Conventions.

At Greensboro', on the 25th March, the Convention of the Seventh Judicial District meets to nominate a candidate for Solicitor.

On the 2d of April the Conservatives of the Fifth Judicial District assemble at Rockingham, Richmond county, to nominate a candidate for Solicitor, and on the 6th of the same month the Convention of the First Judicial District meets at Edenton to nominate a candidate for Solicitor.

We are glad to see such general interest manifested in the approaching elections. From all quarters the greatest enthusiasm is manifested, and the people seem thoroughly aroused. God grant us victory.

Radicalism in Duplin.

We learn that Hon. (?) Heaton and Judge (?) Russell will address the citizens of Duplin at Kenansville, on Tuesday of March Court, being the 26th of the month. It is desired that some speakers will meet these *distinguished* and *able orators*, and we suppose neither their abilities nor eloquence will frighten away all of our Conservative candidates and speakers.

At a meeting of the League, we understand that degenerate son of North Carolina, W. E. Hill, was nominated by the negroes for the Senate. Such small individuals as Hill, is fitting material for adventurers and scallawags to use to carry out their wicked purposes in North Carolina. Hill may fright away the prickings of a guilty conscience by a short-lived support of unworthy associates, but will yet discover, in all its force, that

"He is but naked though locked up in steel,
Where conscience with injustice is corrupted."

Governor Vance.

This eloquent gentleman is now actively engaged in a canvass of a portion of the Western counties. He spoke in Rutherfordton on Tuesday. He speaks in Lincolnton to-day, and Dallas on Saturday. His declension to become a candidate has not dampened the ardor of Governor VANCE in the success of the cause. Let all the State canvassers imitate this example.

Notice.

There will be a Conservative meeting held at Burgaw Depot on Saturday, the 21st inst., when a number of speakers will discuss the important issues of the day.

The ladies are particularly invited to attend; and all citizens who can do so are urged to be present.

CONSERVATIVE.

An Ordinance Respecting the Jurisdiction of the Courts of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled*, That sections 1 and 2 of the ordinance of the Convention, adopted June 23d, 1866, entitled "An Ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," be and are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That section 3 of the above entitled Ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 3. That all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit, and account now pending in the Superior Courts shall be continued to Spring Term, 1869; and that the several Superior Courts at the Spring Term thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all such causes of action except where jurisdiction has been or shall be given to a Justice of the Peace by the Constitution or laws of North Carolina. Should the defendant at the Spring Term, 1869, on writs which shall be returned to that Term or in any suit, for the above causes of action then pending in the Superior Court, pay or confess judgment to the plaintiff for one-tenth of the debt and demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until the next Spring Term to plead.—At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the said debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead.—At the said Spring Term should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-half of the residue of the debt or demand, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand: *Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required, shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which he shall particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required of what he admits to be due, and the justice shall proceed to try the matters in dispute between the parties; and at the expiration of twelve months the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only upon payment of one-fifth of the amount admitted to be due, and whatever the justice may have found him indebted over and above the same: *Provided, further*, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment: *Provided further*, That by consent of the plaintiff the defendant may at any time confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim. That all executions on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account which have been, or shall be issued on judgments heretofore obtained before any magistrate, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale; at the expiration of twelve months from such return execution on all such judgments shall issue for only one-tenth of the amount then due; at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one-fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for one-half of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for the balance of the debt.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That section 17 of the above entitled ordinance be amended to read as follows: SEC. 17. That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted or penalties incurred since the first day of May, A. D. 1865 or which may hereafter be contracted or incurred, except actions founded on any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, or any other instrument of writing, or parol promise made since first May, 1865, in renewal of, or substitution for, a contract made prior to first of May, 1865, to the full amount of the principal and interest of a debt existing prior to said day, and without other consideration than such pre-existent debt; and except also, actions, suits, or process to revive, continue or enforce any judgment heretofore recovered upon any such bonds, promissory note, bill of Exchange or other instruments of writing or parol promise as is hereinbefore mentioned.

SEC. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification.

SHALL WHITE CHILDREN BE COMPELLED to go to the same schools with NEGROES? That is one of the issues.

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.—SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same*, That the first General Assembly that shall be convened under the provisions of the Constitution framed by this body, be, and the same is hereby directed to make the following provisions for the payment of the interest upon the Public Debt:

SEC. 2. It shall provide for the payment in cash of the interest falling due on and after the first day of January, 1866, upon that portion of the Bonds of the State which are dated prior to May 20th, 1861.

SEC. 3. It shall provide for the payment in cash of the interest falling due on and after the first day of July, 1869, upon that portion of the Bonds of the State which are dated on and after January 1st, 1866.

SEC. 4. It shall provide for funding all such coupons upon the above specified classes of Bonds as are now due, or which may become due prior to the time when the payment of interest shall be resumed as above directed. And for such purpose the General Assembly shall authorize the issue of Bonds of the State, bearing six per cent interest, which will be given at par in exchange for such coupons as are now due or may become due prior to the time when such resumption of the payment of interest shall take place.

SEC. 5. This Ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Passed March 14, 1868.

DOWN WITH THE MONGREL CONSTITUTION! *That is the slogan.*

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Wednesday was the anniversary of the death of St. Patrick, the tutelary Saint of Ireland. As such it was duly celebrated by the Hibernian Benevolent Association of this city. Forming in procession at their Hall at an early hour in the forenoon, the members of the Association took up their line of march for the City Hall, where they passed in review before the Mayor and the honorable Board of Aldermen. The members were all in full regalia, and in the centre of the procession the flag of Erin was borne. The appearance which they presented was, indeed, a fine one; their regalia is exceedingly neat and tastefully gotten up. While at the City Hall, they were address from the porch by the Mayor, who is also the President of the Association. He was to have presented them with a new flag, and explained his reason for not doing so to be, that he was disappointed in the flag he had ordered, and that when it came to hand it was found to be unequal to the expectations entertained regarding it, and that he did not consider it appropriate to offer it to the Association. It would be proper to remark that it was stated by the Mayor, that the Association was strictly benevolent in its character, politics and religion being entirely unknown in its deliberations and operations.

After the address of the Mayor, the procession marched to St. Thomas' Church, where, on its arrival, services were held, after which an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Corcoran. This Reverend gentleman, by his simplicity and purity of style and choice selection of words, charmed all who heard his discourse. It was of a character which could not fail to attract and excite admiration. Beginning with St. Patrick, like a true Irishman, he warmed as he proceeded, and described Ireland as she was and as she is. Painting her glories in a warm, feeling manner, he ended with a detail of her miseries and the wrongs inflicted by the oppressor. He believed that the signs of the times were good and indicated a return of her prosperity, but counselled her children not to be rash, and rather seek first to attain to that state of unity, the want of which has been Ireland's bane.

At the close of services the Hibernians again formed in procession and marched through the principal streets. At night the celebration was wound up by a ball, where we learn a good time was experienced.

It may not prove uninteresting to our readers to give a few facts relative to St. Patrick, for whom the Irish exhibit such reverence: "Usher fixes the date of his decease on the 17th of March, A. D., 492: but Tillemour altered it to 455, and Moore to 465. St. Patrick was born, according to Usher and Tillimour, in 372; but Moore, in his 'History of Ireland,' states it at 387.—His birth took place, the majority of his biographers say, in the present town of Kilpatrick, at the month of the Clyde, between Dumbarton and Glasgow; but Moore insists that he was born near Boulogne, and that Nial, one of the 'Nine Hostages,' captured him, carried him to Ireland and sold him to a person to tend sheep. He escaped, returned to France, became a monk, returned to Ireland and converted the natives to christianity. He used the Shamrock, with its three leaves, to illustrate the Trinity; hence its consecration to St. Patrick."

The lines of the following old song, learned by many Irishmen in their boyhood, doubtless still rings in their ears, although not of very elegant diction:

"A fig for St. Dennis of France,
He's a trifling fellow to brag on,
A fig for St. George and his lance,
Which spitted the heatheuish dragon;
And the saints of the Welch and Scotts,
Are a couple of pittiful pipers;
Both of whom may travel to pot,
Compared to the patrons of 'swipers!'"

The following synopsis of the Rev. Doctor's address will be read with interest:

The text chosen was from Eccli. XLIV, 1: "Let us praise the men of renown, and our fathers, in their generation." The discourse began by allusion to the general practice of commemorating by anniversaries and festivals the illustrious dead. To St. Patrick, as spiritual Father and Founder of their race, on this day the hearts of all the children of Erin instinctively turn. The recurrence of the festival, the very sound of his name, of itself vividly recalls the cherished scenes, the fond memories, the hallowed associations of early days in the green Isle of their birth. And this yearly happens (for the Irish race is everywhere) on the banks of the Ganges, the Mississippi, at the foot of the Cordilleras, on the edge of the Pacific, amid the virgin forests of New Zealand.

The birth-place of the Saint is uncertain; Britain, Scotland and Gaul, as well as Ireland, contending for the honor. But even should Ireland's claim be void, she has the higher distinction of calling him father in the noblest sense of the word, having been by him "begotten through the Gospel in Christ," as St. Paul phrases it. The appearance of the Saint before the assembled princes and sages of Tarah, gave occasion for a few remarks on the early civilization of Ireland. This has been doubted; but the first doubters (strange to say!) were her spoilers, who, worse than Hun or Vandal, or pagan Northman, laid waste her schools, monasteries and other repositories of learning, committed her libraries, archives and other literary monuments to the flames—and then with unblushing impudence, or rather bitter mockery, said to her: Produce proofs and document of your early civilization!—Yet sufficient proofs exists, partly preserved by tradition, partly saved from the grasp of the spoiler. One remarkable fact in the history of Ireland, unparalleled elsewhere, is that she was converted without shedding a drop of blood. Ireland has many Saints, but no Martyrs in her domestic calendar. The speaker then treated at some length of the labors of the Irish clergy on behalf of religious truth, letters and science. That their island was regarded as the fountain-head of knowledge, appears from the innumerable scholars who flocked from all parts of Europe, especially from England, to the world-renowned schools of Benchor and Tissmore. They sent teachers abroad; and the memories of these pilgrims of religion and science are yet like landmarks, scattered over all parts of Europe. Salzburg owes to Ireland her Virgil; Terantum of Italy her Cataldus; Switzerland her Gall, from whom one of the cantons of that republic (Saugallen) still derives its name. Even to this day the Irish people love learning, and even the humblest of them revere the schoolmaster next to God's minister. When education was made penal offence like religion, when the schoolmaster was proscribed by law, like the priest; parents, children and schoolmaster braved fines, imprisonment and death itself for the love of letters, as cheerfully as they would for Religion's sake. And yet there are those who must needs show their own ignorance as well as cynicism by talking of the "ignorant Irish!"

The speaker alluded to, but would not detail, the atrocities of the penal code, too revolting to be uttered from a christian pulpit. He then addressed a few words to the members of the Hibernian Benevolent Association.

For the Journal.

Conservative Meeting in Sampson.

At a mass meeting and Convention of the Conservative party of Sampson county, held in Clinton, at Faison's Hall, on the 14th of March, 1868, (being Saturday), the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and if anything can be judged from the interest manifested in the proceedings, attention to speakers and apparent fixed determination on the part of the large crowd assembled, it argues well for the conduct of old Sampson in the coming election.

On motion, the meeting was organized by a unanimous call upon Dr. Thos. Bunting to preside, and the appointment of Lewis C. King and Jas. M. Moseley, Esqrs., as Secretaries.

On motion, the Chair appointed Allmand A. McKoy, Dr. Henry A. Bizzell, Dr. Chas. T. Murphy, John C. Williams, Esq., and Lewis C. King, Esq., a committee to draft resolutions and prepare business for the action of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was handsomely entertained by a speech from one of the honored sons of old Sampson. His style was clear, forcible and telling. After this speech, the committee, through their Chairman, Col. McKoy, reported the following resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, The Conservative men of Sampson county, in Convention assembled, believing that our country demands our honest, earnest effort to meet and overcome the rapidly advancing despotism which threatens, through the means of the Radical party, to destroy every vestige of our time-honored institutions, and to subvert the Constitution of our dear old State, as well as to destroy the Constitution of the United States, as framed by the fathers of the country. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the Conservative Convention of North Carolina, which met in Raleigh on the 5th day of February, 1868, and heartily endorse their plan of organization, and earnestly pledge ourselves to work for the success of the party and the welfare of the country.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting appoint two gentlemen from each Captain's district in the county of Sampson, who shall constitute the Executive Committee of the county.

Resolved, That the President appoint three gentlemen in each district who shall be styled a district committee, whose duty it shall be to call the people of the district together in public meeting, procure speakers to canvass the district, and, especially, to enroll the voters of the district, taking the names of all the voters of the district who will voluntarily agree to act with this organization, as well as all those who are yet unregistered; and take a roll of all those who will oppose the interest of the country by voting with the negroes, and that a duplicate be returned to the Executive Committee of the county, to stand as a monument of the faith and truth of the tried ones, and as an everlasting monument of disgrace to those who openly avow radicalism, anarchy and deadly hate to persons of their own race and color. Let this roll go down to their children, and to their children's children. Let the lukewarm and hesitating be put down with the blacks, for the time has come "when he who doubts is damned already."

Resolved, That we wage no war on men on account of race or color, but we have no sympathy for those who would level the races, and least of all, for those who would elevate the negro at the expense of the white man. We desire justice to all, yet honestly condemn any doctrine savoring of social equality between the races.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the nominations made by the Conservative party and pledge to them our support.

Resolved, That we endorse the call for a Convention for this judicial district (to nominate a Solicitor, in the town of Wilmington, on the 19th instant, and that five delegates be appointed to represent the county of Sampson, and in case they fail to attend, then we nominate J. A. Engelhard and Thos. H. McKoy, or either of them, as proxies to represent the county of Sampson in said Convention.

Resolved, That the President appoint ten delegates to represent the county of Sampson in the Conservative Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress for this district, whenever the Convention shall assemble.

Resolved, That the efforts of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to resist Congressional usurpation, calls forth our admiration, and will stamp him in the estimation of every true supporter of the Constitution as one of its ablest defenders. His name will live in history while his impeachers will merit the condemnation of all lovers of constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee procure speakers, call mass meetings, and use every exertion to arouse the people to action. Believing, as we do, that if the abominable acts of the late mongrel Convention are forced upon us that our progress will be delayed; our public peace destroyed; our business languish, and humiliation, degradation and ruin will come and blight this home of ours.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Committee be forwarded to the Wilmington Journal, with a request that they be published, and that other papers be requested to copy the same.

After the reading of the resolutions they were unanimously adopted.

Col. McKoy was then called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a speech of some length, which aroused a degree of enthusiasm and determination in the hearts of the people, and called out the applause of all his listeners.

After the speech of Col. A. A. McKoy, the Chairman appointed the following persons under the various resolutions, viz:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE COUNTY.

Clinton District—A. A. Mosely, W. A. Mathis.

Taylor's Bridge—Luke A. Powell, Dr. Joseph D. Pearsall.

Piney Grove—Amos Royal, John C. Hines.

Little Cohary—O. P. White, Thomas N. Culbreth.

Hall's—Mathew I. Faison, Allen B. Barbary.

Lisbon—G. S. Bronson, John W. Brown.

Westbrooks—J. B. Cox, Jr., Lewis C. King.

Mingo—Joel Jackson, Jesse Wilson.

Dismal—John C. Williams, James R. Maxwell.

McDaniel's—James W. Wright, Dr. D. R. Parker.

Honeycutt's—George W. Crumpler, Micager Crumpler.

Turkey—Alfred J. Daniel, Wm. Kirby.

The following were appointed District Committee's, viz:

Turkey—William S. Mathis, William Kirby, E. L. Faison.

Taylor's Bridge—Wm. F. Murphy, Patrick Merritt, H. H. Register.

Lisbon—Dr. David Sloan, Richard Herring, Alex. N. Blackburn.

Clinton—Everett Peterson, Alex. Williamson, James Moon.

Honeycutt's—Bluman H. Crumpler, Jas. H. Turlington, John R. Smith.

Dismal—James R. Maxwell, Alex. Williams, Rufus Jackson.

Little Cohary—William Culbreth, Wm. R. McKenzie, Thomas Ballard.

McDaniel's—Miles P. Owen, John C. Wright, Dr. D. R. Parker.

Mingo—Joel Jackson, Hardy Draughorn, John T. Wilson.

Westbrooks—Lewis C. King, J. B. Cox, Jr., Isaac Williams.

Hall's—Gabriel Barbary, A. B. Parker, Geo. N. Hobbs.

Piney Grove—John A. Oates, Col. John Ashford, Isaac Lane.

The Chairman appointed the following delegates to the Congressional Convention, when it assembles: Almand A. McKoy, Joseph H. Hubbard, Edward L. Faison, Jno. C. Wright, Oliver P. White, James H. Stevens, John C. Monk, Luke A. Powell, Fleet Cooper, Wm. H. Boykin.

The Chairman appointed the following delegates to the Convention to nominate a Solicitor, to be held in Wilmington on Saturday, the 19th inst: J. L. Stewart, Edward L. Faison, Wm. Kirby, Luke A. Powell, Amma B. Chesnutt.

The Executive Committee were directed to call another mass meeting on Saturday, the 28th day of March, and to invite speakers for the occasion.

The District Committees were directed to commence the enrollment of names immediately, and the Secretary to furnish them with copies of the resolutions and instructions as to their duties.

Mr. Alexander Williams was next called for, and in a telling speech he portrayed the evil doings of the mongrel Convention, from which he had just been ousted by base partizan motives. His speech was full of meaning, and abounded with illustrations of the tyranny exercised by the dominant party in the Convention. He was warmly received by the citizens of his county, who look upon him as honored by being ousted from such a body. His expulsion is but another evidence of the tyrannical course pursued by the mongrel mixture of renegades, yankees and negroes, who now disgrace seats once occupied by North Carolina's purest and best statesmen. Mr. Williams will be heard from during the canvass, and his expulsion will cause his people to put him in a higher position than that from which he has been ousted. His compliment to the few noble spirits left in the Convention, battleing against its gag laws and oppression was a handsome tribute to their worth and ability.

The thanks of the Convention were then tendered to the chairman, speakers and Secretaries, and the Convention adjourned to meet on Saturday, the 28th inst., when we expect to have speakers from abroad and an immense attendance.

THOMAS BUNTING, Pres't.

JAMES M. MOSELEY, LEWIS C. KING, } Secretaries.

For the Journal.

Public Meeting of the Conservatives of Bladen.

At a meeting of the Conservatives of the county of Bladen, held at Elizabethtown, on Monday the 16th of March, present, for the purpose of having the Conservatives of Bladen represented in the Convention, to be held at Wilmington, on the 19th of the present month, to nominate a candidate for Solicitor for the Fourth Judicial District, the following proceedings were had:

On motion, B. F. Rinaldi, Esq., was called to the Chair, and F. F. Cumming was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, Major Joseph A. Engelhard, of New Hanover, was appointed to act as proxy, to represent the county of Bladen, and cast its vote in the approaching Convention; and that he be instructed to bring forward the name of our fellow-citizen, Col. John A. Richardson, for the Solicitorship of this Judicial District, and to cast the vote of Bladen for him—with the understanding, however, that, while we prefer our candidate, we invest our proxy aforesaid with authority to cast the vote of Bladen for any other good and competent man, in case he be deemed more available than Col. Richardson.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be directed to forward a copy of its proceedings, countersigned by the President, to Maj. Engelhard.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

B. F. RINALDI, President.

F. F. CUMMING, Secretary.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The Senatorial Districts.

With a view to the information of the people, who are about making nominations for the Legislature in the various portions of the State, we publish below the arrangement of Senatorial Districts, as gerrymandered by the mongrel Convention.

It will be observed that the apportionment has been made with special reference to the predominance of the negro power. Counties which have a decided white majority, are denied the separate representation to which they are entitled by numbers, and tacked on to some other county having a large negro majority, in order to secure a Radical or negro Senator and stifle the VOTES OF WHITE MEN. This is in strict keeping with the infamous purpose of the Radical hybrids to force negro rule upon the free white men of North Carolina:

1st District—Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, Chowan, Currituck and Gates, elect two Senators.

2d District—Tyrrell, Martin and Washington, elect one Senator.

3d—District—Beaufort and Hyde, elect one Senator.

4th—District—Northampton, elects one Senator.

5th District—Bertie and Hertford, elect one Senator.

6th District—Halifax, elects one Senator.

7th District—Edgecombe, elects one Senator.

8th District—Pitt, elects one Senator.

9th District—Nash and Wilson, elect one Senator.

10th District—Carteret and Craven, elect two Senators.

11th District—Jones and Lenoir, elect one Senator.

12th District—Duplin and Onslow, elect one Senator.

13th District—Brunswick and New Hanover, elect two Senators.

14th District—Bladen and Columbus, elect one Senator.

15th District—Robeson, elects one Senator.

16th District—Cumberland, Harnett and Sampson, elect two Senators.

17th District—Johnston, elects one Senator.

18th District—Greene and Wayne, elect one Senator.

19th District—Franklin and Wake, elect two Senators.

20th District—Warren, elects one Senator.

21st District—Granville and Person, elect two senators.

22d District—Orange, elects one Senator.

23d District—Chatham, elects one Senator.

24th District—Caswell, elects one Senator.

25th District—Rockingham, elects one Senator.

26th District—Alamance and Guilford, elect two Senators.

27th District—Montgomery and Randolph, elect one Senator.

28th District—Moore and Richmond, elect one Senator.

29th District—Anson and Union, elect one Senator.

30th District—Mecklenburg, elects one Senator.

31st District—Cabarrus and Stanly, elect one Senator.

32d District—Davie and Rowan, elect one Senator.

33d District—Davidson, elects one Senator.

34th District—Forsythe and Stokes, elect one Senator.

35th District—Surry and Yadkin, elect one Senator.

36th District—Alexander and Iredell, elect one Senator.

37th District—Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln, elect one Senator.

38th District—Cleaveland, Polk and Rutherford, elect one Senator.

39th District—Alleghany, Ashe and Wilkes, elect one Senator.

40th District—Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania, elect one Senator.

41st District—Burke, Caldwell and Watauga, elect one Senator.

42d District—Madison, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancey, elect one Senator.

43d District—Clay, Cherokee, Haywood, Jackson and Macon, elect one Senator.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The "Constitutional Convention,"

(So-Called.)

NIGHT SESSION.

THURSDAY, March 12, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at the usual hour.

The Chair announced the following gentlemen as the committee on Relief, viz: Messrs. Rodman, Pool, Jones, of Caldwell, Rich, Watts, Bradley, McCubbins and Fullings.

Mr. Laflin called up the report of the committee on Miscellaneous Provisions.

When section 2 was reached, Mr. Durham moved to strike out the words "vested in him by the government of the United States."

Mr. Durham said that if this section is adopted, as it is, you leave open for prosecution the soldiers of the late Confederate States. If you pursue such a policy, what kind of a state of affairs will you produce in the Western part of the State? If you arouse the prejudices of the people, you will have anything but peace and quiet.—If you mean to prosecute one side, and protect the other, you will needlessly stir up a most horrible condition of things. It is another party scheme. Do you wish to commence a prosecution of Confederate soldiers, for obeying orders given to them by their officers, who held commissions under a recognized belligerent power? You, in this section, protect Federal soldiers for their acts. It does seem to me that this is another step to create strife among the people. I propose to strike out this feature and leave the matter just where it now is.

Mr. Abbott was in favor of leaving the section as it was.

Mr. Rodman supported Mr. Durham's amendment.

Mr. Bryan opposed it. He said that every effort had been made to take his (valuable) life, simply because he had been in the Federal army, &c.

Mr. Bradley said that Mr. Bryan had said that no Union man from the West would vote for Mr. Durham's amendment. He (Mr. Bradley) would inform the gentleman, that *he* would vote for it, and he was as good a Union man as Mr. Bryan ever was. He was not so bigoted as to think that one side was all right and the other all wrong. He knew of murders committed in his county, on both sides; he knew of men being shot down for their secession principles, who had committed no crime save that of expressing their sentiments. Colonels Cilley and Folk had, to his knowledge, been active in defending Union men, as well as men of the other side, on prosecutions and indictments. He could vote for this amendment with a clear conscience. He wished to bury the past, to protect both sides and to do justice to all. He wanted to see all past differences buried in one common grave, and would never support a measure which extends protection to one class and leaves another open to prosecution. All were his fellow-citizens and entitled to equal rights and equal protection. The adoption of this section, as proposed to be amended by Mr. Durham, will not screen men who have committed murder and other outrages, under no authority and for no reason save for their wicked purposes.—Those cases are plain and should be punished. But to leave one class of his people open to prosecution, simply because they differ in their political sentiments with others was atrocious. Give all an equal and fair chance; if one is to be prosecuted why then let the other be.

Mr. Kinney would oppose the amendment. He characterized the "Amnesty law" as obnoxious and he hoped to see it repealed.

Mr. King, of Lenoir, moved to strike the whole section out.

The question recurred upon Mr. Durham's amendment. The yeas and nays were called and resulted, yeas 23, nays 64.

Mr. French, of Bladen, moved an amendment, providing that the benefits of the section shall be extended to those persons who left their homes to escape conscription. Carried.

The yeas and nays being called on the adoption of the section, as amended, they resulted in its rejection by a vote of yeas 18, nays 65.

When section 10 was reached, after some debate, it was recommended.

Mr. Tourgee offered a resolution, raising a committee of three, to draw up an address to the people of the State, explanatory of the Constitution adopted by the Convention, which, if adopted by the Convention, shall be appended to the Constitution and published therewith.

He moved the previous question.

Mr. Durham moved to amend by also raising a committee to draft an address to the people, advocating the rejection of the Constitution. Ruled out of order by the Chair, as the previous question had been called.

The resolution was then adopted.

The article on Miscellaneous Provisions then passed its second reading (with the exception of section 10, which had been recommitted) by a vote of yeas 62, nays 8.

Adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

FRIDAY, March 13, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Logan, of the Convention.

Mr. Abbott moved that so much of the Journal as relates to the Tourgee affair be stricken out.

Mr. Hodnett objected to it. He said that it was a true account of the row and should remain there.

The motion to strike out was put to a vote *and carried*.

Mr. Heaton, from the Committee on Revision, reported that the Bill of Rights was ready for final enrollment, and moved that it be accordingly enrolled. Carried.

Mr. Candler called up his ordinance repealing the general amnesty act passed by the Legislature of '66, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Durham objected to the call of the previous question, without allowing the matter to be discussed, when Mr. Candler withdrew the call.

The ordinance was read, when Mr. Forkner moved to amend by striking out the words "and declared null and void."

Mr. Hodnett said that he hoped the act would not be repealed. This act was passed to give peace and quiet to the country, and he hoped that this just act would not be repealed simply to gratify party malice.

Mr. Durham said that this act does not grant amnesty for crimes that were committed outside of the line of military duty. He then read from the act the classes that were protected, to prove the truth of the assertion. The act did not screen private murders and other crimes, but where a private soldier or an inferior officer acted under orders, this act very properly protected them, for, had they refused to carry out their orders, they would have rendered themselves liable to punishment. He said that he did not look upon this as a party measure, and his opposition to the repeal of this act did not arise from a party spirit. He opposed it on the ground that it will convulse the whole Western country. He knew that outrages were committed on both sides, but there were gentlemen on this floor who have friends that have suffered, are they going to repeal this act simply because they wish to gratify private malice and revenge? He warned them in time, that if this Constitution was adopted and they repealed this amnesty act, they would inaugurate scenes of confusion and bloodshed in many of the Western counties. He knew that injuries and wrongs had been inflicted by both sides, but these are fast being buried in oblivion, and such legislation as that now proposed will stir up strife and bloodshed, and bring up all the ill-feelings and animosities that had better be forgotten.

The question recurred upon Mr. Forkner's amendment, and Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays.

The call was sustained, the roll was called and resulted yeas 82, nays 10.

The question recurred upon the ordinance, as amended.

The yeas and nays were called and resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs Abbott, Andrews, Ashley, Aydlott, Bealow, Blume, Bryan, Carey (negro), Carter, Candler, Chillson, Colgrove, Congleton, Dickey, Duckworth, Eppes (negro), Forkner, French, of Bladen, French, of Rockingham, French, of Chowan, Fullings, Gahagan, Galloway (negro), George, Glover, Graham, of Montgomery, Gully, Gunter, Harris, of Wake (negro), Harris, of Franklin, Hay, Hayes, of Halifax (negro), Heaton, Highsmith (negro), Hobbs, Hoffin, Hollowell, Hood (negro), Jones, of Washington, King, of Lincoln, King, of Lenoir, Kinney, Laflin, Lee (negro), Logan, Mann, May, Mayo (negro), Marshall, McDonald, of Moore, Moore, Morton, Mullican, Murphy, Newsom, Parks, Petree, Pierson (negro), Pool, Ragland, Ray, Renfrow, Rhodes, Robbins (negro), Rose, Smith, Stillwell, Teague, Tourgee, Trogden, Tucker, Watts, Williamson (negro).

NAYS—Messrs Baker, Bradley, Daniel, Dowd, Durham, Ellis, Etheridge, Graham, of Orange, Hare, Hodnett, Holt, Jones, of Caldwell, Lennon, McCubbins, Merritt, McDonald, of Chatham, Nance, Patrick, Parker, Read, Rich, Sanderlin, Turner.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The report of the committee of seventeen, upon an ordinance providing for the payment of the interest on the public debt, was taken up.

The report was favorable to the ordinance and recommended its passage, with several amendments.

The ordinance was read, when Mr. Hodnett said that he would fight the ordinance to the bitter end. He characterized it as a scheme to benefit Wall street, introduced by men of Northern birth, who represented nigger constituencies.

[This raised a storm and Mr. Hodnett was assailed by a host of questions. He endeavored to go on, but questions fell fast and thick. Mr. Durham said that that was the usual manner in which Conservative gentlemen were treated, and now, said he, if you think because we are in a minority, that we are to be frightened by your bullying, you are mistaken, and you will find out, both in this hall and outside, that we will not allow a gray-haired gentleman to be brow-beaten and insulted. He proceeded for some time to give the opposite side a plain piece of his mind.]

Mr. Hodnett resumed, saying that he came here as an independent candidate and had acted independently, and he said when this question came up again, he would show, by a train of connecting facts, that this was a scheme, from the first, in favor of Wall Street.

After some wrangling, the ordinance was ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. Rodman called up his ordinance providing for the authenticity of ordinances, resolutions, &c., passed by this Convention. The ordinance was read and adopted.

Mr. Heaton called up the ordinance, providing for a Code Commission—the Commission to consist of V. C. Barringer, A. W. Tourgee and W. B. Rodman, to hold their offices for three years, and the General Assembly to continue their terms if it be deemed necessary. Each of the Commissioners to receive a salary of $200 per month, while engaged in the performance of their duties, and a suitable room at the Capitol to be provided for the Commissioners as an office, and the necessary printing and stationery allowed to them.

Mr. Dowd moved to amend by inserting the name of S. F. Philips, of Wake, among the Commission, and striking out that of Tourgee, of Guilford. Lost.

[The question recurred upon the adoption of the ordinance.

The yeas and nays were called and the vote stood, yeas 61, nays 28.

The report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Provisions was taken up and passed by a party vote.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, called up the report of the select committee on Divorces, presenting an ordinance granting divorce to James Overton. It was granted—yeas 48, nays 29.

Mr. Ragland moved to take up the divorce case of Mrs. Hopkins, of Granville. Mrs. Hopkins was accordingly divorced.

Mr. Mann moved to take up the ordinance incorporating the Steamboat Navigation Company of the Cape Fear River.—Carried.

The ordinance was read in full and adopted.

On motion of Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, the divorce case of Mrs. Winney Gribbles was taken up and the ordinance granting the divorce was read and adopted.

Mr. Tourgee moved to take up the case of Mrs. Lavina Lee, and the ordinance granting the divorce was read and adopted.

Harris, of Wake, (negro) moved to take up the case of Mrs. Todd, and the report of the committee granting the divorce was then adopted.

Some three or four petitions were presented for divorce, and referred to the committee on Divorce;

When Mr. King, of Lincoln, introduced the following resolution:

Be it ordained by the sovereign Convention, That all men in North Carolina be, and they are hereby divorced. Nothing in this shall be construed so as to prevent any who may wish to re-marry.

Ruled out of order.

Some two or three other ordinances for divorce were granted.

Adjourned.

NIGHT SESSION.

FRIDAY, March 13, 1868.

Convention called to order at the usual hour.

Mr. Rodman, from the Committee on Relief, submitted a report amending his former ordinance on relief, and recommending its passage as amended. Also, amending Mr. Pool's ordinance to prevent the sacrifice of the property of debtors, unless it brings three-fourths of its value, and recommending its passage.

Mr. Jones, of Washington, opposed the report. He thought it should be put in a more compact form; the members would not know what they were voting for. It should be printed and laid on each member's desk.

Mr. Rodman urged the adoption of the report. He claimed that the measure had been amply discussed.

Mr. French, of Bladen, opposed the report. He characterized it as repudiation. He moved to postpone it indefinitely.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, said that as he thought the measure would not be postponed, and he feared the previous question would be called, he gave notice that he would offer an amendment.

The question recurred upon Mr. French's motion to postpone indefinitely.

The yeas and nays were demanded and called, and the vote stood yeas 17, nays 80.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, offered the following substitute: [We regret that we have no space for the substitute to-day It will appear to-morrow.]

Mr. Graham proceeded to give his objection to the report of the committee.

Mr. Durham also opposed the report.

Mr. Rodman called the previous question, and the call was sustained.

The question recurred upon Mr. Graham's substitute, and the yeas and nays being called, resulted in yeas 59, nays 24.

Mr. Heaton now moved to print both the report of the committee and the substitute, and that they be made the special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Carried.

The Chair announced the committee to draft an address to the people, in accordance with the resolution already passed, to consist of Messrs. Tourgee, Rodman and Gahagan.

The Chair said that gentlemen going home now had insisted upon drawing pay up to the time fixed by the Convention for adjournment. He wished to know the sense of the House on this matter.

Mr. Rich moved that the President be authorized to sign the warrants of those gentlemen going home, for pay up to the time of adjournment.

Hayes, of Halifax, (negro,) moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.

The question recurred upon Mr. Rich's motion, which was put to a vote and lost.

Mr. Tourgee moved to take up the report of the committee, to whom was referred the ordinance in relation to the intimidation of voters.

The majority report of the committee was read. Mr. Tourgee explained the report and moved its adoption.

Mr. Ellis offered, as a substitute, the section of the Revised Code, in relation to the penalty for bribing an elector to give his vote; which, being put to a vote, was refused.

Mr. Durham branded the whole affair as another infamous scheme to complete the despotism which has been inaugurated in this State.

After a long debate the previous question was called and sustained.

The question recurred upon the report, as presented by the committee, and the yeas and nays being called upon its adoption, resulted in yeas 51, nays 15.

A quorum soon after not being present, the House adjourned.

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MORNING SESSION.

SATURDAY, March 14, 1868.

The Convention was called to order at the usual hour.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lennon, of the convention.

Mr. Durham arose to a question of privilege. He wished to hear from the committee appointed to enquire into the alleged frauds in his election.

Harris, of Wake (negro), *Chairman* of that committee, replied that a report would be submitted on Monday next.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The report of the committee of 17, to whom was referred an ordinance entitled an ordinance providing for the restoration of the public credit, was taken up. The committee reported back the ordinance, recommending the passage of the same, with the following amendments:

First, amend the title of said ordinance, so as to read, "An Ordinance providing for the payment of the interest on the Public Debt."

Second, In line 8, between the words "for" and "of," strike out the 10th line, which reads as follows: "And the restoration of the public credit."

Also, add the following as a fourth section:

"This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage."

Mr. Abbott arose and advocated his ordinance and resented the charge that it was a scheme to advance the interest of Wall street. As a proof of his desire to further the interest of the State he alluded to his advocacy of the different railroad enterprises. Very nearly all these bonds were in the hands of different corporations in this State and not in the hands of Wall street speculators. Mr. Abbott continued for some time to show how neccessary it was to put the State bonds upon a firm and solid basis before the Internal Improvements, now organized, could be carried into effect. To substantiate the above assertion, he read a letter from the President of the Western Railroad Company, declaring that the State must pay interest on her bonds before the companies that held them could make them available.

Mr. Hodnett said that he was exceedingly unwell, and therefore could not enter into any elaborate argument upon the matter. Those bonds, to which the gentleman alluded, were in the hands of parties that have not yet put them into market, and they being unexpended, it did not follow, as the gentlemen (Mr. Abbott) argued, that unless the people were taxed to pay interest on them, that the credit of the State would be lost. Almost all of the old bonds were in the hands of Northern capitalists, and he opposed the policy of taxing an impoverished people at this time of their distress, to pay the interest on those bonds. He was no repudiator, he would never vote for or sanction repudiation of any kind of debts. But the thing he most complained of was an evident purpose on the part of the leading men on this floor, to legislate for all interests that were Northward, and our poor old State and her interest are left completely in the back ground. Here, gentlemen, is an ordinance that proposes to tax this poor people for over a million of dollars—and for what? To fill the pockets of Northern capitalists. The ordinance says that the Legislature shall pay, in *cash*, the interest falling due on and after the 1st January, 1869, upon that portion of the bonds of the State which are dated prior to May 20th, 1861. Now, how is this money to be raised, save by further grinding down our poor people? I have no doubt that on yesterday the Brokers on Wall Street were made glad by the passage of the measure. I will warrant you that they received the news in twenty minutes after it had passed. I repeat, sir, and charge, that, in the person of some gentlemen, Wall Street is represented, to the detriment of our old State. What do our eyes behold every day? We see Northern men, not members of this body, continually in the lobbies, evidently more interested in the proceedings than one-half of the delegates. Here is Mr. Tourgee—a *boy*, and a stranger boy at that—who has completely overturned our time-honored and revered judicial system; and how was he allowed to do it? Simply because he is allied to the Northern influence that completely rules this Convention.

Mr. Hodnett continued to address the Convention on this subject, and, in closing, he alluded to the unjust provisions of the Reconstruction acts. He said that he felt hurt and mortified, that the Government of his love and devotion should turn its back upon friends that had never for an instant faltered in their allegiance.

Mr. H. proceeded to show the other objectionable features of those acts, when

Mr. May called him to order, saying that his time had long since expired, and besides, the Reconstruction acts had nothing to do with the subject under debate.

Mr. Hodnett then took his seat.

Mr. Heaton characterized Mr. Hodnett's remarks as being uttered simply to engender a feeling of bitterness and prejudice between the natives of the State and gentlemen of Northern birth.

Mr. May took the floor in advocacy of the ordinance and made a speech of some length, during which he said that the reason Southern white men were prejudiced against Yankees or Northern men, was that they (the Yankees) came among us and knocked off the chains and fetters of the true and loyal men.

Mr. Welker said, so long as they had adopted in the Bill of Rights a section assuming the old State debt, it was just and proper that the Convention should make some provision for its payment.

Mr. Durham said that he had opposed the 6th section of the Bill of Rights, and he opposed this ordinance. He wished the matter to be left to the Legislature. Mr. D. wished to know if the ordinance was intended to be incorporated into the Constitution.

Mr. Heaton replied "No, that it was simply a separate ordinance."

Mr. Durham said, what binding effect will this have, then? None, according to the decision of Grant, Pope and Canby, unless they choose to enforce it. I protest against this measure to tax the already over burdened people. North Carolina not only owes a large debt, but nearly four million of dollars of interest due upon the bonds. The people are not in a condition now to pay the interest upon the public debt. We can't pay the present taxes, yet you propose to levy an additional tax of over a million of dollars annually, upon so poor a people. All such legislation must result in utterly ruining the people, who are now already on the brink of ruin. I know the importance of pushing to completion our internal improvement enterprises, but, sir, I am opposed to crushing our people under a load of taxes. Even now, they are too heavy for them to bear. If either the people or the railroads are to suffer, let the railroads suffer. Leave the matter to the people. Let the people instruct their representatives in the Legislature whether or not they are now willing to assume the interest on the public debt.

Mr. Abbott called the previous question, but withdrew it in order to let Mr. Candler make some statements. Mr. Candler spoke in opposition to the ordinance. He (Candler) offered the following amendment: "Strike out '1869,' in sections 3 and 4, and insert '1871.'"

Mr. King, of Lenoir, moved to add to section 5 the words "the Legislature shall have power to alter, amend or repeal this ordinance."

Mr. Abbott said that if Mr. Candler's amendment was adopted he would vote against the bill.

Mr. Rodman spoke for some time, advocating the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Abbott called the previous question, the call was sustained, and the question recurred upon Mr. King's amendment.—The yeas and nays being called upon its passage, resulted in its defeat by a vote of yeas 31, nays 64.

The question recurred upon Mr. Candler's amendment, and he called for the yeas and nays. They were refused and the amendment voted down.

The question recurred upon the ordinance. The yeas and nays being called, resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs Abbott, Andrews, Ashley, Blume, Bryan, Carey (negro), Carter, Cherry (negro), Chillson, Colgrove, Congleton, Cox, Dickey, Dowd, Eppes (negro), Fisher, Forkner, Franklin, French, of Bladen, French, of Rockingham, French, of Chowan, Fullings, Gahagan, Galloway (negro) Glover, Gully, Gunter, Hall, Harris, of Wake (negro), Hay, Hayes of Robeson, Hayes, of Halifax (negro), Heaton, Highsmith (negro), Hobbs, Hollowell, Hood (negro), Jones, of Caldwell, Kinney, Laflin, Lee (negro), Legg, Mann, May, Mayo (negro), Marshall, McDonald, of Moore, Morton, Murphy, Nance, Nicholson, Patrick, Parker, Parks, Petree, Peterson, Pierson (negro), Pool, Ragland, Ray, Read, Renfrow, Rich, Robbins (negro), Rodman, Rose, Smith, Stilwell, Taylor, Trogden, Tucker, Williams, of Wake—65.

NAYS—Messrs Aydlott, Bradley, Candler, Daniel, Duckworth, Durham, Ellis, Etheridge, Graham, of Montgomery, Graham, of Orange, Hare, Hodnett, Holt, Jones, of Washington, King, of Lenoir, Merritt, McDonald, of Chatham, Moore, Sanderlin, Teague, Turner—21.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the Relief question being the special order, was taken up and considered.

The substitute offered by Mr. Graham, of Orange, for Mr. Rodman's ordinance, as amended and reported back last night by the committee on Relief, which was adopted in lieu of said ordinance, was discussed.

Mr. Graham made several material amendments in his substitute.

The question recurred on the substitute as amended. The yeas and nays were called and resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Aydlott, Baker, Blume, Bradley, Bryan, Carey, negro, Carter, Cherry, negro, Chillson, Congleton, Daniel, Dowd, Duckworth, Durham, Etheridge, Franklin, French, of Chowan, Gahagan, Galloway, negro, Glover, Graham, of Montgomery, Graham, of Orange, Gully, Gunter, Hare, Hay, Hayes, of Robeson, Hayes, of Halifax, negro, Heaton, Highsmith, negro, Hobbs, Hoffler, Holt, Hyman, negro, Jones, of Caldwell, Kinney, Laflin, Legg, May, Mayo, negro, Marshall, Merritt, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, Morton, Mullican, Murphy, Nance, Newsom, Parks, Read, Rich, Rodman, Sanderlin, Smith, Stilwell, Taylor, Teague, Turner, Welker and Hall.

NAYS—Messrs. Candler, Colgrove, French, of Bladen, Jones, of Washington, King, of Lincoln, King, of Lenoir, Parker, Petree, Ray, Renfrow, Rhodes, Rose, Trogden and Williams, of Wake.

After some other unimportant business the Convention, on motion of Galloway, negro, then adjourned.

DOWN WITH THE CONSTITUTION.—That is the watch-word of the white men of North Carolina.

For the Journal.

Meeting at Smithville.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Conservatives of Brunswick county, held at the Cold Water Council Room on the 16th instant, Mr. Thos. Garrison was appointed Chairman, and Mr. J. M. McGowan requested to act as Secretary.

The following proceedings were had, viz:

The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman to be for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet in Wilmington on the 19th instant, for the purpose of nominating some suitable person for Solicitor for this district.

On motion, the Chair appointed J. M. McGowan, John D. Taylor, D. C. Allen, Rufus D. Hewett, D. K. Bennett and Frank Hughes.

The following gentlemen were also appointed to attend as delegates to the Convention at Lumberton, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, viz: D. S. Cowan, Dr. F. W. Potter, John C. Swain, Joseph Stanland, Peter Rourk and James M. King.

On motion, it was ordered that these proceedings be sent to the Wilmington *Journal* and *Star*, with a request that they be published.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

THOS. GARRISON, Chm'n.

J. M. MCGOWAN, Sec'y.

NOMINATIONS IN WAYNE.—*For Sheriff*—J. T. Kennedy.

For Superior Court Clerk.—W. G. Hollowell.

For County Court Clerk.—Captain T. W. Slocumb.

For House of Representatives.—Messrs. E. A. Wright and Council S. Wooten.

—

NOMINATIONS IN WILSON—For State Senator (Wilson and Nash)—General Joshua Barnes.

For House of Commons—Dr. J. M. Taylor.

For Sheriff—Benjamin F. Briggs.

—

NOMINATIONS IN PITT—For Senate—Maj. John Peebles, of Falkland.

For Commons—Dr. John S. Taft, of Greenville, and W. G. Little, of Pactolus.

For Superior Court Clerk—James B. Cherry of Greenville.

For County Court Clerk—Geo. A. Dancy, of Greenville.

For Sheriff—Wm. Flanckin, of Marlboro' District.

—

HON. J. L. BAILEY.—This distinguished gentleman has written to the Secretary of the State Executive Committee, accepting the nomination for Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit. His excellent letter is all that can be desired.—Ral. *Sentinel*.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

North Carolina Reconstruction Convention,
(So-called.)—*17* Adjourns.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 17—P. M.

The Constitutional Convention adjourned today.

The closing scenes last night and this morning were very discreditable.

After the ceremony of signing the Constitution was gone through with, the Conservatives having refused to sign it, retired from the hall, the Capitol bell was ordered to be rung in honor of the event.

The floor was then cleared and the black and white Radicals joined hands, forming a circle and commenced a sort of a cornfield dance, singing such songs as "Old John Brown's Soul is Marching On," and "Hang Jeff. Davis on a Sour Apple Tree."

While this latter song was being sung, a young rebel, looking on, shouted "Three cheers for Jeff. Davis," which were given with a will by a few in the lobby and gallery; this occasioned a momentary ire, but the Convention hilarity went on until it was exhausted.

To-day, after passing several important ordinances, as the hour of adjournment had not arrived, outsiders were called on for a speech, among them was Gen. Littlefield, connected with the Wall street brokers, of New York, and who, it is understood, had quite a hand in manipulating the financial schemes of the Convention.

General Littlefield, among others, made quite a glorification speech of the Convention, and closed by calling upon the body to aid him in singing "Old John Brown's Soul is Marching Home," which was done.

Other speeches and songs were given of the same character, and the exhibition closed at 12 M., subject to the call of the President.

From Raleigh—Acceptance of Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, &c.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 18—P. M.

Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, of Anson county, accepts the nomination for Governor, by the Conservatives of this State.

Members of the Convention have all left.

Markets.

NEW YORK, March 18—6 P. M.

Five-twenties of '62 coupons, 109¼. Tennessee sixes 67½. North Carolina sixes 63½. Virginia's new, 50. Gold 138½. Sterling exchange 9½.

Cotton is a shade firmer and in fair demand—sales of 3,000 bales at 25@25½ cents. Flour steady; southern $9 25@14 75. Wheat drooping. Corn lower—white southern $1 18@$1 20. Beef 50 cents higher. Mess pork $24 50. Lard 14½@16 cents. Sugar active—muscovado 10½@12 cents; other groceries quiet. Spirits turpentine 65@66 cents. Rosin $3 10@$7. Freights unchanged.

ANSON.—On Tuesday last a very large meeting of the Conservatives of this county was held at Wadesboro'. W. P. Kendall, Esq., presided, and E. R. Liles, Esq., acted as Secretary. The county organization was perfected, and the following Legislative and county candidates nominated, viz:

Senate—A. Niven.
House—Wm. E. Smith, A. J. Dargan.
Sheriff—G. B. Threadgill.
Clerk of Superior Court—R. T. Hall.
Clerk of County Court—P. J. Coppedge.
Register—H. C. Beeman.

Delegates were appointed to the Congressional and Judicial District Conventions. Col. B. F. Little, of Richmond, was recommended as the choice of the meeting for Congress, and Col. R. T. Bennett, of Anson, for Solicitor.

The meeting was harmonious and enthusiastic.

TRY IT!!

ZELL'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE

AND

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

No. 89 SOUTH STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

To the Planting Community:

OUR SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME and RAW BONE PHOSPHATE having been tested for the last three years on all kinds of crops, by the side of all known Fertilizers, have proved themselves equal to the best, and have given to all the general satisfaction that we could desire, which we attribute to our close attention to its preparation—keeping it up to the standard at all times, and knowing what really is required to give a good crop, shall hereafter further endeavor to improve it in every way—Our rapidly increasing sales showing how well its good effects are appreciated by the Planting community, and are satisfied that all who give it a fair trial will be well repaid and pleased with its quick action, lasting effects, and increased yield of crop.

ZELL'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,

FOR

COTTON, TOBACCO, CORN, OATS,

Wheat, Rye, Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbage, Grass, &c.

This article is made of Pure Raw Bones and Phosphate Guano, rendered to a soluble form, and contains the requisite quantity of *Ammonia* to stimulate the young plants to get beyond the reach of insects; and also a large amount of Phosphoric Acid, to give strength and stability to the stalk and weight to the grain.

It excels Peruvian Guano in setting Clover, makes a heavier yield and superior quality of Cotton, Tobacco, Grain, &c.; and stands the drought better, all of which are very important to the Planter.

For this valuable Fertilizer we only ask a fair trial side by side with any Fertilizer in the market, to attest its superiority. It is as active as Peruvian Guano for the first crop, and for succeeding crops far superior.

Every Planter should give it a trial, as the cost is more than repaid the first year, and its beneficial effects lasting.

Fine and dry for drilling.

ANALYSIS.

Bone Phosphate of Lime	60	per cent.
Ammonia	2 32	"
Soluble Bone Phos. of Lime	9	"

ZELL'S SUPER PHOSPHATE of LIME

Adapted to all Kinds of Crops.

With the advice and aid of the best Chemists, coupled with our long experience in the Fertilizer trade, we are enabled to offer to the Agricultural community a SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME which we can recommend to give general satisfaction, being manufactured from a rich Phosphatic Guano, containing 70 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime, treated with Sulphuric Acid, and 10 to 15 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime rendered soluble; at the same time rendered quick in its action by the addition of Ammonia.

It contains all the elements of the soil that enters into the composition of the root, fibre, grain and leaves of a plant. Its condition is such that it readily assimilates and restores to the soil the elements of which it has been deprived by the removal of the crop, and permanently enriches it. A trial will convince any one of the beneficial effects and advantages of its use over other Fertilizers.

On the Cotton crop it prevents the dropping of bolls, improves the quality of lint, and forces the plant out the reach of the frost.

Fine and dry for drilling.

Certificates from *many practical* Farmers, in various sections of the *South*, will testify to the superior excellence of

ZELL'S PHOSPHATES

as peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of

Corn, Cotton, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Grass, Potatoes and Tobacco.

ZELL'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE

AND

SUPER PHOSPHATE

can be furnished on *very* satisfactory terms and prices, by application to

HARRISS & HOWELL,
Manufacturers' Agents,
14 and 16 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

march 14 142-d2w-wlm

RADICAL NOMINATIONS.—A meeting of the Radicals (whites and negroes) of this city was held in Rev. Geo. W. Prices' Church, corner Seventh and Castle streets, Wednesday, at which the following nominations for offices, under the new Constitution soon to be submitted to our people, were made. We forbear any extensive comment, feeling assured that our people know and take the candidates at their worth, and duly estimate those which the party would force upon us.

After all it is but "love's labor lost," as our people are fully aroused and determined to defeat the Constitution, rendering all such nominations futile. It will be seen that in their nominations the Radicals have confined themselves entirely to the provisions of that Constitution, the result of the deliberations of the Radical horde:

CITY OFFICERS:

For Mayor—Jos H Neff, [white.]

For Alderman—First Ward—Wm Teller [color not known] and James Wilson [white.] Second Ward—E K Beink [white] and Geo H Jackson [negro.] Third Ward—L G Estes and Silas N Martin, [whites.] Fourth Ward—Geo R French [white] and Geo W Price [negro.]

For School Commissioners—Rt Rev Bishop Atkinson, DD, and Rev H L Singleton, [whites,] and Rev W T Carr [negro.]

COUNTY OFFICERS:

For Sheriff—J W Schenck, [white.]
For County Treasurer—E K Wilson, [white.]
For Register of Deeds—G P Rourk, [negro.]
For Surveyor—J L Rhoades, [white.]
For County Commissioners—E M Shoemaker, Rufus Garrett, Solomon Reeves and E W Hewlett, [whites,] and Alfred Howe, [negro.]
For Superior Court Clerk—J C Maun, [white.]

STATE OFFICERS:

For Senator—A H Galloway, [negro.]
For House of Representatives—J C Abbott, [white,] and Geo W Price and Edgar Miller, [negroes.]

Delegates to the Lumberton Convention to nominate a Candidate for Congress—E M Shoemaker, Jos H Neff and J W Schenck, Jr, [whites,] and Geo M Arnold, Geo L Mabson and Sol W Nash, [negroes.]

It would be proper to state that the persons nominated for Aldermen from the Third Ward have declined. In the selection of the School Committee we are told that the nominations were made without regard to political opinions.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	33 @	35	
BEEF CATTLE,			
₽ 100 lbs.	10 00 @	14 00	
BRICKS,			
₽ M.	10 00 @	15 00	
BAGGING, ₽ yd	22 @	24	
BALE ROPE, ₽ lb.	8 @	14	
CORN MEAL,			
₽ bushel	1 60 @	1 65	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
₽ yard	12 @	14	
YARN, ₽ 5 lb	1 65 @	1 70	
FEATHERS,			
₽ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₽ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	20 00 @	21 00	
No. 2	16 00 @	18 00	
No. 3	15 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	8 00 @	9 00	
Herring,			
Fast	5 00 @	7 00	
N. C. roe	00 00 @	9 00	
do cut	0 00 @	0 00	
do gross	6 50 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₽ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₽ bbl., Northern			
Family	12 50 @	17 00	
Superfine	10 00 @	11 00	
Fine	9 00 @	9 50	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	13 00 @	14 00	
Superfine	12 50 @	13 00	
GLUE, ₽ lb	20 @	25	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	90 00 @	92 50	
GRAIN, ₽ bushel,			
Corn	1 35 @	1 40	
Oats	95 @	1 00	
Peas, Cow	1 75 @	1 75	
Rice, rough	0 00 @	1 50	
Carolina	11½ @	12	
East India	00 @	00	
HIDES, ₽ lb.,			
Green	5 @	8	
Dry	11 @	14	
HAY, ₽ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 25 @	1 50	
Northern	1 00 @	1 20	
IRON, ₽ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref'd	9 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
₽ ton	150 00 @	000 00	
LIQUORS, ₽ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey,			
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fir Bds	11 00 @	18 00	
Wide do	10 00 @	12 00	
Scantling	8 00 @	10 00	
LIME, ₽ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	0 00 @	1 90	
MOLASSES, ₽ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	45 @	46	
do bbls	00 @	50	
Sugar house	42½ @	45	
do bbls	00 @	45	
Syrup, bbls	00 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₽ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 00 @	3 20	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	3 20	
Hard	0 00 @	2 00	
Tar, ₽ bbl.	0 00 @	2 00	
Tar, in ord	0 00 @	2 40	
Pitch, City	2 75 @	3 00	
Rosin, pale	4 50 @	5 00	
do No. 1	3 00 @	4 00	
do No. 2	2 30 @	2 40	
do No. 3	0 00 @	2 12½	
Spirits Turpentine,			
₽ gal	62 @	(2)	
NAILS, ₽ lb.,			
Cut	6 00 @	7 00	
OILS, ₽ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	55 @	60	
PEA NUTS,	2 25 @	2 75	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	1 10 @	1 25	
Irish, ₽ bbl	5 00 @

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

General Abbott's Speech—His Political Position.

Disposed always to do any respectable political opponent justice, and approving of much of the financial views therein embodied, we give to-day the recent speech of General Abbott in the Constitutional Convention, so-called, advocating the adoption of the Report on Finance. Amidst all our gloom and despondency, brought upon us in a great measure by the tyrannical and proscriptive course of the Radicals in Congres, of whom General Abbott has shown himself to be one of the most illiberal and vindictive agents, we believe that next to averting the evils of negro supremacy or equality, the "re establishment of the State credit and its maintenance in the future," will do more to restore the prosperity of North Carolina than anything else. Therefore, while strangers to our blood and aliens to our sympathies are forced upon us as our law-makers through the corruption of the present political pandemonium, we are glad some of them have the manliness to uphold the honor of the State, and labor to sustain its credit untarnished.

We agree with General Abbott that a sound financial policy, a liberal Constitution and a wisely administered government will restore the credit of North Carolina and protect her honesty and integrity, but regard his efforts to disfranchise a very large proportion of the property-owners of the State, and to place the Executive and Judicial Departments of the government under the administration of some of the most corrupt and ignorant men in the State, strangely at variance with his expressed desire in this particular. There is no proscriptive feature in the proposed Constitution he has not advocated, and but few Conservative ones he has supported. Upon the subject of suffrage especially, has he shown a most illiberal and vindictive course. Upon each reading of the ordinance he has made the most earnest efforts to engraft into it an iron-clad oath for votes which would have placed the State entirely under the control of the negroes and their few white political associates, his wish being to show the native and adopted white citizens of the State, who engaged in, or sympathized with, the war (and this embraces nineteen-twentieths of the talent, wealth and decency of the State), that "we are their political masters," to use his own words.

There is much in his speech, however, which we are glad to see from him, and sincerely wish that all his efforts in the Convention, so-called, had been marked by the same moderation and wisdom. We believe there is a bright future for North Carolina, but it is when such politicians as now seek her ruin are destroyed, when her laborers return to their former habits of industry and abandon the meetings for the field, and give up the ballot for the plough. General Abbott, himself at the head of the industrial enterprizes he has successfully established in Bladen county, was doing much more for the material welfare of the State than he is in his new and illy-filled *role* of legislator, and had he not brushed aside the dust of honest industry for the contaminating and doubtful prominence of representing ignorant negroes, we should think much more of his protestations of love for North Carolina and the sincerity of his opinions at present, and we believe he would have less to repent in the future.

Negro Social Equality.

The proceedings of the so-called Convention published to-day disclose another step taken towards perfect equality between the races. Mr. DURHAM offered a proviso that *white children* should not be apprenticed to *negro masters*, and that *negro men* should not be appointed guardians for *white children*, and, without getting the ayes and nays called, it was voted down.

We entreat the white people of North Carolina to ponder these things and consider to what end they must inevitably lead. Upon the poor man especially do these repeated declarations and acts of the Radicals have a direct and important bearing. Have they considered the direct influence such legislation may and will have upon their children. Can they look the terrible realities presented square in the face and permit mere questions of policy or feeling to keep them from the polls to put the seal of their condemnation upon this dastardly attempt to force upon them and their offspring negro equality. We will not, we cannot, believe it.

Yet if the proposed Constitution is adopted, and if the laws under it are to be administered by the disreputable agents of the Radical party, as appalling as will be the fact, we tell the white men of North Carolina that negro equality will be forced upon them. Every department of the State government will feel their contaminating influence—the value of property will be seriously affected, not only by the stagnation of business and financial ruin which will prevail, but also by direct seizure by means of discriminate tax levies. Nay, their power for evil will not stop here, but the hallowed precincts of social life will be invaded. Our hotels, cars, steamboats, places of amusement, school rooms and houses of worship will become victims to the demon of fanaticism and proscription which seeks to control the destinies of the country.

Can men, with upright and brave hearts animating their bosom, hesitate when such terrible evils threaten them. We will not believe it. They will comprehend the dangers of the situation and rise in their majesty and power to break the chains being forged to manacle them. It will be too late when they are once riveted; for, secured hand and foot, the white people will be powerless for their own relief. We must act now—we must succeed now, or pass under the yoke prepared for our humiliation.

The Coming Campaign.

From all portions of the State the glorious tidings of the white men in council laboring to defeat the proposed Constitution and vindicate the supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race, continues to pour in upon us. Never were the people of North Carolina so thoroughly aroused to any duty before them. Indifference and apathy are thrown aside, and, emerging from the state of long silence into which Radical domination and oppression has forced them since the close of our ill-fated and unsuccessful, yet glorious struggle, our leaders in the past, and the only truly great men of the State, have again devoted themselves, with an ardor before unequalled, to the service of the people. The issue is one which has the most natural tendency to arouse all our energies and stimulate us to the most determined resistance. The white men recollect that should this Constitution become a living thing, the basis of our government and laws, they will be forced into the ranks of a militia composed in great part of negroes, who, in all probability, will fill the various offices; that they will have no choice but to sit in the jury-box with the untutored, ignorant, unlettered, weak, Radical-serving African, with no qualification but the dusky hue of his skin to recommend him; and last, but not least, it will be made compulsory with them—those poor men who have not the means to educate their children—to send them to the public schools, there to be demeaned, debased, demoralized and degraded by association with the children of former slaves, who will share alike with them the privileges of these institutions, thus having forced upon them a ruinous social equality so much to be shunned and dreaded. The *saintly*, canting Ashley, will be the presiding spirit of these institutions, and according to the black character of his principles, so will he bestow his favors upon the scholars whose skins are the blackest.

The white men of the State think of this and will avail themselves of the fortunate majority they possess and record their solemn protest against these enormities at the ballot-box. To secure this end our patriots everywhere are up and doing. Let them continue the struggle, and let it only cease, as they solemnly assert it will, when the polls are finally closed.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The New Constitution.

We have already given the chief and most objectionable features of the new Constitution as developed by the action of the Convention. The various articles presented have been so amended, on their second and third readings, that we have not been able to get such perfected copies of them as would do to lay before our readers. We hope in a few days to be able to give them. The following features may be relied upon:

1. The Bill of Rights, in some particulars, materially differs from our old Bill of rights, under which we have enjoyed civil liberty for nearly a century. It asserts the *equality* of all men, without regard to mental or moral distinctions, and it claims for all equal rights.

2. The article on the Executive Department provides for the election of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Public Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General by the people, for a term of four years—thus putting it out of the power of the people to change the character of the State administration but once in four years, by a popular vote, however offensive it might become.

3. Suffrage is made universal among all men 21 years of age, who have been residents of the State twelve months, and who are citizens of the United States, without any qualifying conditions or distinction between black and white. All offices are open alike and on the same terms to black and white. And so of jurymen.

4. The Judiciary has been greatly enlarged, making five Supreme Court Judges, instead of three, and twelve Superior Court Judges, instead of eight,—all elected by the people, and for *eight* years, instead of for life or good behavior—thus vastly increasing the expenses of our Court system, and fixing upon North Carolina that most odious of all things in civil affairs, the making a Judgeship a political office. This article alone, if there were nothing else, ought to defeat the Constitution. Besides, it abolishes the necessary distinction between law and equity courts, thus giving rise to extensive litigation and legal squabbles.

5. The Legislative Department is divided into a Senate and House of Representatives, instead of House of Commons, and abolishes the property qualification either for the voter or representative—thus affording property no other protection from taxation than the caprice of the majority may dictate. It so gerrymanders the Senate and House, as to throw the control of the Legislature, more fully than heretofore, in the hands of the East, and discriminates in favor of throwing the balance of power in the hands of *the negro*.

6. The Department of Public Instruction is so constructed, that no distinction can be made by the Legislature between whites and blacks in the privileges of the University or the public schools, and it *compels* the poor white men of the State to send their children to the public schools for sixteen months, if they cannot be educated otherwise—thus forcing the white children to schools in which negro children are taught, the Convention voting down all propositions to make distinctions in the schools.

7. The article on the Militia is so framed that the Legislature may mix whites and blacks in the regiments, and the blacks will be as liable as whites to be officers of the regiments.

8. No prohibition will be found in the Constitution, nor can the Legislature enact a prohibition, preventing white and blacks from intermarriage.

9. Finally, under this new Constitution, the property holders and men of enterprise may look for the severest tax laws ever known, to carry out the Radical notions of progress and for the promotion of the negro.

An Important Bill Repealing Tax on Manufactures.

The bill "to exempt certain manufactures from internal tax," reported by Mr. Schenck from the Committee of Ways and Means and passed in the House on Tuesday by the overwhelming vote of a hundred and twenty-two yeas to two nays, is a very important one and is likely to become a law. The Senate will hardly reject a measure passed in the House by an almost unanimous vote, and it is not likely the President will veto it. The bill repeals sections ninety-four and ninety-five of the act approved June 30, 1864, to provide internal revenue, and which is general'y known as the Internal Revenue act. The thousand and one articles which come into daily use, and which are too numerous to state here, will thus be relieved of taxation; all, in fact, included in the sections mentioned above, except taxes imposed on gas made of coal wholly or in part or of any other material; on illuminating, lubricating or other mineral oils, or articles the products of distillation, redistillation or refining of crude petroleum, or of a single distillation of coal, shale, peat, asphaltum or other bituminous substances; on wines therein described, and on snuff and all the other manufactures of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars and cheroots.—New York *Herald*.

This measure, it is estimated, will have the effect of cheapening five per cent. or more a vast number of things in common use, and through the operations of the bill the revenue will be reduced upwards of eighty-four millions. Should it become a law it is to go into operation on the 1st of May next.

While we can but rejoice at any measure tending to lessen the cost of articles in necessary use, thereby reducing our expenses, and are also pleased in the fact that encouragement should be tendered manufactures, yet we of the South can well see the partiality and feel the injustice of such legislation, which, while relieving the manufacturer, still leaves the producer to groan and sweat under his burdens. That the native products of the soil should be taxed is against all demands of justice and laws of reason. But, however, we suppose we have no right to complain. Not being represented, as we once so proudly and gloriously were, in the legislative halls of the nation, where the voice of the South was heard, feared and regarded, we may expect oppression; and then again, we are not of the "trooly loil" stripe, and have would-be "political masters" of hirelings and slaves set over us.

Craven County.

At a Convention of the Conservatives of Craven county, Major JOHN HUGHES was nominated for the State Senate. This is a most excellect selection. No truer or better man lives in North Carolina than Major HUGHES. Messrs. Bryan, Biddle and Miller were nominated for the Commons. Sheriff Fleming was re-nominated. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the people manifest that they are thoroughly aroused.

Cumberland County.

A large and most enthusiastic meeting of the Conservatives of Cumberland was held in Fayetteville on Tuesday, 3d inst. D. McNeill presided, and Capt. Benj. Robinson presented the resolutions. A committee was appointed to correspond with Hon. Z. B. VANCE and Col. E. D. HALL to invite them to address the citizens of that county. A thorough organization of the county was effected.

Col. L. W. Humphrey.

A correspondent of the Goldsborough *Rough Notes* suggests the name of Col. L. W. HUMPHREY, of Wayne, as a gentleman worthy and well qualified to represent the counties of Greene and Wayne in the Senate of North Carolina. Col. H. is a gentleman of decided ability, exalted private character, and a legislator of much experience, and his election to the position designated would bring to the councils of the State one of her most useful and patriotic sons.

Cabarrus County.

A private letter from a friend informs us that the people of Cabarrus are thoroughly aroused, and will give a rousing vote against the mulatto Constitution. There is to be a meeting of the Conservatives at Concord to-day, when a thorough organization will take place.

Radical Judicial Nominations.

The Radical State Executive Committee have nominated Hon. THOS. SETTLE and Hon. E. G. READE as additional candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Hon. E. J. WARREN was nominated for Judge in the 7th District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the nomination of Mr. SETTLE for the Supreme Court Bench.

Special to the Journal.

Holden at Goldsborough—His Audience quite *MEAGRE*—He Threatens to Abandon the Canvass.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., March 13—P. M.

Holden spoke here to-day to less than three hundred negroes and two dozen whites. The occasion was a grand mass meeting of the Wayne Republicans. The affair was tamer than at Newbern or Kinston. There was no enthusiasm whatever. The applause was faint and forced. Holden is much discomfited at the lame reception he has met here. He expected an audience of at least two thousand. If not better encouraged, he will retire from active canvass. A note asking permission for Mr. Strong to reply was addressed to Holden, to which he replied verbally, declining. Later in the evening Holden's audience was addressed by Messrs. Strong and Morisey, in telling speeches, also by Col. Carrow, of Beaufort, Radical.

From indications Wayne will poll a small Republican vote. The negroes see the dishonesty of white scallawags, and begin to distrust their professions. Everything is working well. S.

For the Journal.

Conservative Meeting in Duplin.

A large number of the white men of Duplin County assembled at the Court House in Kenansville, on Saturday, the 7th of March, to ratify the nominations made by the State Executive Committee and to perfect the organization of the party in the County; when, on motion of Col. Thos. S. Kenan, the meeting was organized by calling Halstead Bourden, Esq., to the Chair, and A. M. Faison and J. D. Stanford as Secretaries.

The meeting being organized, Col. Kenan offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1*st*, That we heartily endorse the Declaration of Principles adopted by the Conservative Convention at Raleigh on the fifth and sixth of February last, and that we will give our undivided support to the nominees of the State Executive Committee.

Resolved 2*d*, That the Chairman appoint fifty delegates to represent this County in the Convention which is to assemble at Goldsboro' on Friday the 20th instant, to nominate a candidate for Congress and appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

Resolved 3*d*, That the Chairman appoint three additional members for each District Committee in the County.

Resolved 4*th*, That the County Executive Committee be authorized to convene the District Committees at an early day to nominate candidates for the Legislature and County officers, and that said Executive Committee be empowered to confer with the Onslow Committee and select a suitable person to represent the Senatorial District of Duplin and Onslow Counties.

On motion of Col. William A. Allen, the Chairman of the County Executive Committee was requested to call the District Committees together on Tuesday of March Court, to nominate candidates for the Legislature and County officers.

On motion of W. R. Ward, Esq., the meeting adjourned to meet in the commons to hear the speeches; when able, eloquent and powerful speeches were delivered by Cols. R. H. Cowan, W. S. Devane and Geo. V. Strong, Esq. At the conclusion of which it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered the speakers.

In accordance with the second resolution the following delegates were appointed to the Convention in Goldsboro', on the 20th instant: J. R. Faison, R. C. Broadhurst, Jas. F. Shines, Daniel Bowden, Samuel Gavin, Ancram Boyett, L. A. Merriman, Dr. Devane, James Dickson, L. F. Hicks, A. M. Faison, W. J. Bony, John C. McMillan, E. T. Pigford, Dr. L. W. Robinson, Stokes Wells, Jas. Cavenaugh, Thos. Lanier, Nathan Batts, Solomon Hall, Dr. Armstrong, Alsa Brown, S. M. Grady, Jonas Smith, J. R. Miller, S. H. Simmons, Jas. G. Kenan, W. A. Allen, B. C. Bowden, A. W. Carlton, Harper Williams, Jere Pearsall, J. Q. McGowan, Geo. Middleton, B. B. Carr, D. J. Middleton, O. B. Oliver, Joel Loftin, D. K. Kornegay, A. R. Hicks, Col. C. D. Hill, Jas. G. Branch, W. B. Bowden, Grady Outlaw, J. K. Outlaw, Harget Kornegay, F. A. Simmons, W. H. Williams, S. Graham.

In obedience to the third resolution, the Chairman appointed the following additional Committeemen:

Kenansville—B. R. Cooper, Allen Rasbery and Albert F. Williams.

Hallsville—J. M. Chasten, J. W. Grissom and H. L. Sandlin.

Cypress Creek—G. W. Bradham, Rhaiford Lanier and O. K. Burton.

Island Creek—John E. Fussell, Daniel Teachy, Jr., and J. R. Wallace.

Rockfish—J. J. Ward, Jas. Ennis and Jas. Harvell.

Magnolia—Julius Wells, Mathis Rogers and Dr. Devane.

Warsaw—D. G. Morrissey, D. Bowden and Dr. M. Moore.

Faison's—J. F. Shines, Bryan Millard and A. D. Hicks.

Wolfscrape—Joel Loftin, R. C. B. Hurst and D. A. Thompson.

Dails—Lewis Herring, Haskell Jones and Ben Witherington.

Albertson's—W. F. Nunn, Romulus Grady and Jonas Smith.

Smith's—John Maxwell, Blaney Williams and John Smith.

The Secretaries are requested to furnish the proceedings of this meeting to the Wilmington Journal for publication, and request other Conservative papers to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

H. BOURDEN, Chairman.

A. M. FAISON, J. D. STANFORD, } Secretaries.

Conservative Meeting in Orange.

HILLSBORO', N. C., March 10, 1868.

MY DEAR JOURNAL: I have only time to say by this mail, that the Conservative white men of Orange had a glorious meeting here to-day. The Court House was filled with a deeply interested and attentive audience of both ladies and gentlemen, who listened with evident approbation to the stirring addresses of Gen. James M. Leach and Hon. John Kerr. Gov. Graham also made a few remarks, urging the people to remember that when they voted the rejection of the new Constitution they voted to retain the time-honored laws of their forefathers.

Altogether the meeting was a decided success.

The county nominating Committee is now in session. If they come in in time I will send the names of the nominees.

The speeches will result in much good to the cause. TRAVELER.

For the Journal.

BLADENBORO', N. C., March 10, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I take a pleasure in informing you that there was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Conservative party held at this place, Saturday the 7th instant, for the purpose of endorsing the nominations made by the Conservative Executive Committee for State officers.

Duncan McLean, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. J. W. Clark requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman explained, in a very forcible manner, the object of the meeting, after which, Messrs. G. W. Jones, J. W. Monroe, Rolin Singletary, J. E. Kelly, S. B. Thompson, J. Russ and David Celehan were appointed a committee to enroll the names of all who are willing to act and vote with us in this, the most momentous crisis that any *would-be free people* ever witnessed.

Mr. Duncan Kelly was then called on to address the meeting, which he did in an able and soul-stirring manner, depicting to them in the clearest light the present condition of the county and the impending evils of Yankee rule and negro supremacy.

A resolution was then adopted pledging each member of the party, present, to subscribe for the *Journal* during the ensuing campaign.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. W. C.

SPEECH OF GEN. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,

OF NEW HANOVER,

On the Report of the Committee on Finance.

MR. PRESIDENT: I solicit the attention of this Convention to the remarks which I am about to submit in connection with the Committee on Finance. It is my design to examine, under the light of unquestionable facts, into whatever basis the State may have for present or future prosperity and for maintaining its public credit. I hope, also, to utter some words of cheer to those who take a despondent view of present affairs, and to demonstrate that there is no just cause for its depression, but that we have ready at our hand the material to do all that is incumbent on us as a people or as a State, and to render the future one of success and glory, in comparison with which that of the past shall become dim and pale. At all times we must remember that as a body politic we have reached a totally new era. It is not my purpose to allude to the process by which this great transformation was wrought. It is enough that the old basis of all State economy, the old means of production and resource, as well as the old modes of life are, of necessity, replaced by new. When, from the blue sea to the swarthy sides of the Appenines, a new style of life supplanted that of Latium and Erruria, or when at a later period the Roman arms bore new laws to distant Spain, or more distant Gaul, or when still later, William of Normandy, reached England, the change in the ordinary routine of life, though not of the same nature could hardly have been greater. We are now a free society, standing out in alliance and competition with other like societies, and in considering this subject that great fact ought never to be forgotten. This great change of which I have spoken, modifies all calculations very much at present, as it will more in the future. This is said now incidentally, but before closing I shall consider more in detail the effect of those momentous changes, at present, under such facts as may be at hand; and also submit some suggestions in regard to their effect in the immediate years before us. Now, the wealth of a State is primarily its territory and its people. From these proceed everything which is valuable to a State. If the territory is productive and the people as a whole industrious, energetic and skillful, then the State, in due time, arrives at the highest point of prosperity and civilization; because by this combination the most is made of the material in the hands of the people. Indeed, there cannot well be any higher style of life than where the people make the utmost of their territory; because as a result of great products, they put themselves in possession of means of further advancement, which means constantly accumulate, aiding all the mechanical and other arts, all learning and philosophy and all the great virtues which pertain to men. If the most procuctive region on the face of the earth were occupied by the most industrious, and earnest and correct people on earth, and they should maintain their character as such, then we should see the highest possible modes of life, and the highest of prosperity as a society.

But this advantage of a productive territory is often in the possesion of an indolent people; while on the other hand, a sterile region may be in the possession of a vigorous people, and so it has come about that the Scandinavian, who forces his sustenance from a reluctant soil, attains higher prosperity than the Italian, under the purple light of his mild skies; and so it is that Massachusetts, with an unfavorable climate and a sterile soil, produces more *per capita* than South Carolina, notwithstanding her advantages of soil and climate; and immeasuarably surpasses her in all that pertains to greatness as a body politic.

North Carolina has, to a remarkable extent, both the requisitions for a great society. It is shown beyond contradiction, that in climate, soil, production and resources, she has no superior; and her population as a whole, have always maintained an honorable position for industry, temperance, and the honesty of her people. Let me utter so as not to be misunderstood, this great palpable fact at the outset, 50,000 square miles of territory, various in climate and productions, inhabited by 1,000,000 people, hardy, honest, vigorous and inteligent. Given these two conditions, what are we to say of her capacity? Is she imbecile? Is she unable to confront the present or the future? Nay, is she not able to confront and grapple with both? Is she impoverished? Rather is she not opulent in the wealth of her hardy population, and in her magnificent territory?

Let us descend to the details of figures and facts, so that we may see with more distinctness the extent of our wealth and the prospect of a future prosperity. The value of the property of the State, as taken from the census returns of 1860, was $491,000,000. We all know that in such a return property is never given in at a full value. It is probable that at that very time the real value of the property of the State was not below $600,000,000. It is true that in this property was included slaves, who were the property of individuals. They are no longer so, but they *are* property of the State, as are also the white population; that is, they are to be reckoned in rating the actual productive capacity of the State, so that for the purpose in hand, I might add the value of each white person to the above estimate. (It is to be considered also that the tax paid on this property to the State was merely a capitation tax, as it is now, so that the State does not necessarily lose in its revenue by their emancipation.)

Now, this State yielded in the year 1869, products to the amount of $181,255,000, according to the census returns. I will not undertake to estimate what the actual value of the products may have been, but it was probably not far from double that amount. Reckoning, however, the products as given in the census returns, and the population at 1,000,000, there was to each person, man, woman and child, an income of $181. I repeat, that if every article of product which came from the earth or from the hands of men were accounted, no doubt the amount would have been doubled.

Let us now consider the question of loss in products in consequence of emancipation. Waiving the question of the comparative products of a free and a slave society, it is enough to assume that the former contains more of the elements of healthy growth than the latter—that its increase is greater—that its activity is more stimulated—that intelligence, which is the soul of industry and progress, are its more natural accompaniments—in short, that freedom is, in itself, the superior of servitude. So we have seen the State of Ohio, which was the hunting ground for savages when North Carolina cut her Great Seal of State and numbered her 300,000 inhabitants, with a less number of square miles, and a territory not on the whole superior, more than double North Carolina in population, and more than quadruple her in wealth. As certainly as this prosperity has come to these free States, it will come to us, provided North Carolina can apprehend her position, and show by her laws, refreshed from the pregnant spirit of these times that she solicits and accepts this destiny. It is undoubtedly true that the present products of the State, notwithstanding the change in the form of labor will not show a large decrease on former years, in consequence of that fact. It has been assumed that the State lost $50,000,000 of he producing capacity in consequence of the war. But it must not be overlooked that other productive capacities which have been dormant have been called into activity under the exigencies of the times. No statistics relating to the product of the present year are at hand excepting those of the committee of agriculture at Washington, and these are imperfect. These show a falling off in the production of corn since 1860, while in the production of cotton shows an increase of 5,000 bales. At any rate, enough is learned from the experience of voluntary labor for the last two years to satisfy any candid mind that there need be, under that system no disaster, but that the State may proceed upon the assumption that products will increase from year to year in quality as well as variety. This seems the more reasonable, when considered in view of the facts presented above as to the superior activity of a free society. How rapidly North Carolina will attract to itself capital and enterprise, remains yet to be seen; but the ultimate result cannot be doubtful. I, therefore, assert this incontrovertible fact, that no State with our population and territory ought to be other than prosperous. I assert that we have all the means at hand, if we will but use them.—What is wanted is the *will*, like that of the men who hewed down these primeval forests, and laid here the foundations of a State.

We want the will to face these difficulties, to "take account of stock," and see where we stand, and then the will to act.

With these remarks, I approach the report of your committee, and address myself more particularly to its recommendations.

I consider this report one of the most important which has claimed, or which will claim the attention of this Convention. In my judgment, upon the financial policy adopted by the State will depend, more than upon any single thing, our entire future, because nothing can succeed without this. This report contains an embodiment of principles, which, if adopted, and carried out, cannot fail to restore the prosperity of the State and promote its rapid growth and development. The report contains *three* fundamental ideas.

1. The first is that of equitable taxation. This is so just, so republican, and its propriety so self-evident, that it is unnecessary to say a single word further on the subject.

2. The second idea is that of a capitation tax, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the purposes of education. This, too, is so wise a provision, tending in this equitable and proper manner to diffuse among the masses of the people the blessings of education and intelligence, that it is unnecessary to dwell upon this point. Occupying such a position as North Carolina does, with so large a population, until recently deprived of these blessings, and now so greatly needing them, I take it that no man will question the wisdom of the provision contained in this article.

3. The third and great idea is that contained in the 4th section, (and in the amendment introduced by the delegate from Guilford, to which I most cordially assent,) *the re-establishment of the State credit and its maintenance in the future.* This is a subject about which I trust there may also be no diversity of opinion. But it is one of such vast importance to all the material interests of the State, and is so identified with its future weal or woe, that I shall devote to *its* consideration the balance of my future remarks.

Now, the *two great questions* are, (1) *can* we restore and maintain the credit of the State? (2) Is it advisable and politic to do so?

Mr. President, I propose briefly to show that we *can* do this, and that it is our true interest to do so.

The Public Treasurer, in his last report, makes a careful estimate of the valuation of the property of the State, and after deducting $200,000,000 for the loss of slave property, and $113,000,000 for other losses incurred during the war, makes the present valuation to be $250,000,000.

The public debt of the State, he reports in round numbers, at $15,000,000. The annual interest upon this is $900,000. Allowing this interest, and suppose other expenses to be provided for by property taxation to be $100,000, the State would then require, for current expenses and interest, an annual income of $1,000,000. This would require a tax of four mills upon the dollar, upon the property of the State.

Now, suppose we are obliged to raise this by taxation alone. Suppose the State has no other income, and is obliged to rely upon taxation solely for raising this amount, how does this rate of taxation compare with that of other States? I regret that I have not been able to obtain the rate of taxation in all the other States, for I would gladly present a full and exhaustive statement of this whole subject.

But I have enough to show that it is not unusually heavy, and so far as I can judge, it is below the average rate of taxation in those States which have incurred debts in the prosecution of public improvements. The State of Massachusetts during the past year, aside from county and municipal taxation, raised over $5,000,000 by a direct State tax. The State tax for the State of New York, the past year, aside from the oppressive local taxation was nearly six mills per dollar. The tax of the city of New York for the past year amounted to the enormous figure of (.0299) or .03 upon all the property of the city both real and personal, and aggregated the astounding sum of nearly $20,000,000.

What the exact per centum of taxation is, in the border States of Virginia and Tennessee, I have not been able to ascertain. But I know it must be heavier than that of North Carolina for the debt of Virginia is in round numbers $40,000,000, and none of her public works are productive, and she suffered more than any State from the ravages of the war, besides having lost one-third of her territory by the formation of the State of West Virginia, and yet resumed the payment of her interest on her old debt, in July, 1867.

The debt of Tennessee is nearly as great, over $35,000,000, and she was the battle ground in the west, the same as Virginia was in the east, and yet Tennessee resumed the payment of her interest more than two years ago.

The remaining border States of Missouri levied exactly this tax of four mills, of which she devotes one mill to the creation of a sinking fund for the ultimate liquidation of the public debt.

So that, supposing the State had no other resources either present or prospective, and was obliged to rely upon taxation alone for resuming the payment of interest upon the public debt, her position in that event would be far more eligible than that of other sister States who have shouldered their burdens and are now marching forward on the high road to prosperity, but this is not a fair presentation of the subject.

By the Public Treasurer's report, the assets of the State amount in round numbers to $10,000,000. These, as will be seen, consist in Stocks and Bonds on her Rail Roads and various works of Internal Improvements. Now it is true that at the present time, these works are comparatively unproductive, and that the same cloud rests upon them that rests upon the State. But does any one suppose that many years will elapse before all these interests shall become revenue-producing. Take the stock in the North Carolina Rail Road, a road that has a mortgage of only $350,000, that traverses the heart of the State from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, that has been dividend paying heretofore, and that most assuredly will become soagain. Take the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road. It paid its interest promptly on $2,000,000, up to the close of the war with only 109 miles of the eastern division constructed. Does any one doubt that when that road shall cross the Pedee, and tap the rich counties of Anson and Union and drain that finest cotton growing section in South Carolina, and push on to Charlotte and makes its connection with the Western Road, and thus open up a direct communication between the West and the Sea that it will then be able only to pay the interest on its $2,000,000 first mortgage Bonds. The moment these connections are made, as they soon will be made, the $2,000,000 second mortgage which the State owns on that road, will be beyound all reasonable question good for $120,000 per annum.

Take the Western North Carolina Road. Let that road open that grand section of the State, so rich in the minerals of iron and coal and copper, so exhaustless in its quarries of purest and most beautifully variegated marbles, so abundant in its mines of the precious metals, with its strong fertile soil rich in the productions of every grain and every vegetable and every fruit; let it open, I say, this section, which has been appropriately designated the California of the Atlantic Coast, so that it can have a connection with Norfolk on the North, and Wilmington on the East, and who for one moment doubts that the State's interest on that road would become largely productive? And who would be willing to sell for par five years hence, the interest of the State in what is destined to be her greatest work, the Western North Carolina Rail Road?

Of the great prospective value of these works there can be no doubt. Look at parallel cases elsewhere. In 1860 Harlem Railroad stock of New York was worth 10 cents on the dollar. It is now worth 120 and a regular 8.00 dividend paying stock. Hudson River Railroad was anywhere from 20 to 30 cents, and was considered worthless. A road only 150 miles long—mortgaged for $50,000 per mile, with a capital stock outside this heavy moatgage of $5,000,000 and running on the banks and in competition with that magnificent arm of commerce, the Hudson River, what could it ever be worth? Since then it has doubled its capital stock—is selling in Wall street to-day at 132, and pays 10.00 dividend on a capital of $10,000,000. The same is true of the Erie Railroad, a short time since it was selling at 3 and 4 cents. Since then it has sold at 128. So with the New England and Western Railroads, with but two or three exceptions scarcely one can be named that has not doubled and thribbled and quadrupled, and in some instances increased more than ten fold in value since 1860, and from being worthless foot balls kicked about by speculators, have now become the most valuable properties and franchises in the whole United States.

So must it be in a brief period with these stocks of North Carolina, if the State only acts in the line of her true interest. But even if this were not so, and if North Carolina had no assets whatever, her true policy imperatively demands just this course respecting her public debt. The least scathed of any of the Southern States during the war there is no State in the Union that has suffered so much since the war, from a mal-administration of its public affairs in this regard. There is no denying that the good and glorious old North State is resting under a cloud. There is no denying that her good name has suffered, and friends who were once proud to speak her praises are now forced to be dumb.—Her honor and credit, once the very highest of any Southern State, is now the lowest, and this results not from any necessity, but from neglect and failure to act in the line of her true policy and true interest. Consider for a moment what the position of North Carolina might have been to-day if she had earlier taken a bolder, manlier and nobler course. Compare her for illustration with Missouri, also a former slave State, and in many other respects similar to North Carolina. Her debt it is true was nearly double that of North Carolina; but some of her public works are prodnctive so that she requires to lay only a four mill tax to meet current expenses and pay her interest. At the close of the war her securities were 10.00 below these of North Carolina, the one selling at 75, and the other at 85. But with the adoption of her present Constitution, whose provisions of finance are similar to those which we hope to embody in our Constitution, was inaugurated a new policy, and a brighter era dawned upon the State of Missouri. Under the leadership of new men, and inspired by new ideas, a bold, manly and progressive policy was adopted and Governor Fletcher in his inaugural, uttered the startling policy and threw down the bold pledge, that within twelve months *free* Missouri would honor and redeem the obligations that *slave* Missouri had imposed upon her. And most nobly has that pledge been redeemed. Since then she has paid 21 per cent. of her past due interest in cash, and funded the balance, and her 6.00 bonds, without back interest, are now selling above 90. Not only has she at a single bound placed her credit which before the war was the lowest of any of the Southern States far in advance of any of them, but she stands almost abreast with Ohio, Connecticut and New York.

But this is not all; the effect of this policy is seen in the reflex influence, and in the perfect tide of immigration that has poured into her borders, so that the increase of her population since the war, is computed at more than $400,000.

What Missouri now is, North Carolina may become, by the adoption of the same liberal ideas and the same wise financial policy. Let North Carolina forget the past and stretch forward to what is before her and within her grasp, and her recuperation will be more rapid and her prosperity be greater than the most sanguine dares to predict. There never was another instance afforded where a wise and honest and liberal policy promised so large a revenue or was so much for a people's interest. There never was an instance where the words of Holy writ: "there is that scattereth and yet increaseth; there is that withholdeth more than is meet and it tendeth to poverty," had such a pregnant illustration.

Why, sir, in this city, are gentlemen now almost daily in receipt of letters from capitalists wishing to invest their money in your State. Already significant attention is directed to the old North State. Occupying the central and chosen position, equally distant from the long, icy winters of the North, and the hot, pestilential summers of the South—stretching from the sea on the east to the sublime and magnificent mountain scenery of the west—with her rice plantations and cotton fields, and pine forest—her fields of wheat and maize—her orchards and her vineyards—her rivers and water powers—her marbles and mines and minerals and oaks. Why should not North Carolina be what she is entitled to be and ought to be, the banner State of the South Atlantic coast? Why should not the tide of emigration be diverted from the cold prairies of the West to her genial and healthful clime, and her fertile soils, and her exhaustless mines, and her primeval forests?

Mr. President, this is no fancy sketch, no mere flight of the imagination. All this can be done, and done speedily. The dark pall that once rested upon the State like the miasmi of death is now lifted forever, and it remains for us to accomplish the rest. Adopt a sound financial policy, a liberal Constitution and a wisely administered Government, and the work is accomplished. Let us then open our doors. Let us take away the only remaining obstruction. Let us restore to the good old North State her ancient fair fame, her honor, her credit, her time-honored name for honesty and integrity. Do this and the most enthusiastic among us does not dream of what is in store for North Carolina.

Mr. President, when this Convention first assembled, I was not without my misgivings. We were strangers; we represented different sections and different interests, and for the first time different races. I could not be sure that all these diverse elements would harmonize, and that forgetting private interest, our efforts would be combined only for the general good. But I have no misgivings now. In the language of the Elder Adams, when pleading for the immortal declaration, "Through the gloom of the present, I see the brightness of the future as the sun in heaven." Over this clouded present I see the dawning of a brighter day, and I have no hesitation in predicting that one of our proudest memories in future years will be to have been a member of that Convention that restored North Carolina to her Constitutional relations to the American Union, and incorporated into her organic law those great fundamental principles of wisdom and justice, and sound financial policy to which shall be in no large measure ascribed her rapid future development and her glorious prosperity. With these suggestions I submit the report of this committee to the action of this Convention.

If the words uttered may have led to a better understanding of our actual position as a people, if they may assist in dispelling that chronic misanthropy now abroad, which is disposed to crouch and brood over the misfortunes which cannot be revoked, while it refuses to look into the sunlight which flashes before us, I will consider myself fortunate. If the policy indicated in this report be adopted we then take the first step towards emancipating ourselves from difficulties which have seemed to some insurmountable.

Above the mad clashing of parties, above the vulgar ribaldry and asperities of the day, a voice from the veiled future calls each one of us to plant here now the germs of prosperity. If we heed this voice it will be ours to witness the rising of opulent marts on our seaboard, plains now barren loaded with heavy harvests, new occupations starting into life, covering our territory with successful industry, with intelligence and comfort.